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State Librarian

BRYAN, THE LEADER.

Nothing could surpass the skill with which Mr. Bryan has been conducting his campaign. He is not only the greatest speaker produced by this country since Lincoln. He is not only the best informed public man who has appeared on the stage since the war. He is not only as simple and direct in his methods as a child, and as strong apparently as Hercules. But he possesses in addition to his other manifold gifts that indispensable quality of a leader, the genius to plan.

When he made his first invasion of the enemy's country, it was his policy to prove by the production of a severe as well as unanswerable state paper (the address at Madison Square Garden) that he was more than an orator and that he was not an Anarchist. This time he came to use those wonderful gifts, which God has endowed him with, to move and sway the toiling thousands of Brooklyn as he had done the representative audience at Chicago.

We give elsewhere a critical estimate of Mr. Bryan's canvassing tour from yesterday's New York Journal, a Bryan paper. We also give some extracts from the account of his Brooklyn reception in yesterday's New York World, the most powerful of the anti-Bryan organs.

It is plain that the public is beginning to comprehend the Democratic nominee's transcendant power as a leader. As the campaign progresses this will become more and more apparent. No one can have a day or two's intercourse with him without being impressed with the fact that that is his leading trait, great as his other endowments are. It was the almost unconscious recognition of this that led a North Carolina delegate at Chicago to ask his (Mr. Bryan's) judgment upon the question of adjournment after his speech, and the good politics of his reply was as certain as the self-denial it required was to his everlasting credit.

Mr. Bryan is confident of his election; and for that reason, if for no other, we are too.

BRYAN, THE MAN.

Mr. Christian has given us in his delightful way an account of Mr. Bryan's trip from Knoxville to Rocky Mount which makes us all familiar with "Bryan, the Man." That is, Bryan when he is off duty and off guard. We have elsewhere referred to his most important trait, as a leader. But not all men who have been great leaders have possessed the same gentle and admirable qualities.

As Mr. Christian says, his intercourse with his companions on the sleeping car was as simple and as free from arrogance as if he held no greater place in the public eye than the least of them.

At Hickory, a simple old veteran of the late war, a working man, sent to Mr. Bryan a broom with a tag attached asking that when he came into the Presidency he would use it to sweep out the corrupt Republicans and Clevelandites that had gathered at the Federal capital. He was sleeping when the broom was put into his stateroom, but his quick eye had been prompt to discover it on waking, and when the packing up was in progress for the transfer of cars, just before reaching Rocky Mount, his last instructions to Marshal Allison were to see that this gift of an humble man was sent to his home in Nebraska.

A notable evidence of Mr. Bryan's capacity to keep two trains of thought in his head at the same time was given by him at Goldsboro. Just after Mr. Aycock began his speech of introduction, some one handed Mr. Bryan a copy of the morning paper. He eagerly devoured the telegraphic account of the New York convention of the day before, and seemed absorbed in that. Yet when he rose to speak, he took up the thread of Aycock's speech, and later on commented on the New York platform as just read by him.

And so on. We may have occasion from time to time to give many other reminiscences of the wonderful tour of this wonderful man.

BRYAN, THE REVERENT AND HONEST.

Capt. Joseph C. Huske, has called our attention to the subjoined article which he finds in the last number of "The Parish Messenger," the organ of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Nebraska, an Episcopal periodical which comes to his father, the Rev. Dr. Huske. In view of the crusade which the preachers who dwell in the goldbug States are waging against Mr. Bryan, it is interesting to know what Christians in his own home State think of him, especially when they find voice through an organ of the denomination which seems to be leading the crusade in the shadow of Wall street.

Says the "Messenger":

Theologians are very generally found fault with in the popular press of our day, because of their controversial and dogmatic temper in things pertaining to Christianity and the life of the world to come. The genial, but infallible gentlemen who run the daily and periodical press are nearly always scandalized by theological squabbles. Nothing pleases them, however, better than to be in at the fray. And they bring the account of it out in flaming big headlines, simply as a matter of news, of course. * *

And as for "heresy hunting:" If only thumbscrews had not gone out of fashion, and Inquisitions and Auto de fes! What glorious Dominicans would spring to the fore to put down "Free and Unlimited" people, in the persons of Mark Hanna, John M. Thurston, Bourke Cochran, et al., on the one hand; or on the other hand, how the "Free and Unlimited" people would revel in purifying the land of goldbug heretics and stock gamblers by sweeping them into the Atlantic, as Cromwell was wont to do with the hated papists of Ireland. Ah, well, it is easy to see where most people's treasure is, during such a political campaign as the present one; for where one's treasure is, there will his heart be also. Most people among us think it foolish folly to quarrel about religion, but they fret and fume, and rage and swell about Free Silver and the Gold Standard, until the din rises higher than the Ark was permitted to do on the Plain of Shinar.

At this point we call to mind the reverent horror of *The Churchman*, and his detestation of Mr. Bryan, just because he used the metaphors, "a crown of thorns" and "a cross of gold" in his Chicago speech. Well, reverence for sacred things is something we need to cultivate in an age like this; but we cannot help but feel that dislike of Mr. Bryan, himself, or of the principles for which he stands, has had a great deal to do with the disturbance of *The Churchman's* serenity on the score of Mr. Bryan's irreverence. Had Pierpont Morgan or Bourke Cockran used the metaphors, we are persuaded *The Churchman's* religious soul would not have suffered as much pain over their irreverence as it has because Mr. Bryan made use of them. We are not for Free Silver, either; not at this writing. But we do know Mr. Bryan, and we do believe him, whether right or wrong in his contentions, to be an honest, straightforward, manly man, and a reverent Christian. He is only a Presbyterian, we admit, and we wish devoutly that he was as we are; but a manly, straight, reverent Christian, as he understands duty, we believe Mr. Bryan to be. Whether his metaphors were reverent in fact or not, is an open question, but we are quite certain that Mr. Bryan, when he used them, whether borrowed or not, meant no irreverence; that he is incapable of intentional irreverence toward the Christian religion.

If ever, by any chance, *The Churchman* stood for anything but for the privileges of the wealthy, as against the rights of the poor, we would believe it sincere when it belabours Mr. Bryan for irreverence. Mr. Bryan may be wrong in his silver contention—indeed, we think him wrong—but all this Eastern talk about his being an anarchist, a socialist, a repudiator, is sheer, stark rubbish. If the politicians and reckless financiers of New York were possessed of a tithe of Mr. Bryan's straightforward, manly, integrity of purpose, they need not, today, be trembling for their power and gold, as they are. God knows we have no honesty to boast of here in the West, but it is the sheerest stuff for the men who batten in Wall street, and plunder on 'Change, to lecture the West on dishonesty. This sort of thing can only serve to force many of us who do not yet intend it, to vote at the last for Mr. Bryan, even against our conviction that his principle of finance is faulty, if not utterly wrong.

IT PASSES COMPREHENSION.

The action of those newspapers and public men who profess to have bowed to the mandate of the majority as duly expressed at the Chicago convention, and yet refuse to take the only course—absolutely the only course—by which that mandate can be carried into effect, passes comprehension. The only rational explanation is that at heart they do not desire the triumph of Democracy when its triumph means the election of Bryan and the passage of a free silver law.

The plea that the Chicago convention nominated Bryan and Sewall and that that fact forbids those who recognize that convention's authority from voting a joint ticket by which Bryan will get the eleven electoral votes of North Carolina and Sewall six of them, instead of McKinley and Hobart getting them all, is unworthy of grown men.

That the ordinary voter should at first fail to understand the peculiarity of the electoral system and therefore fail to understand that Bryan would not get the aggregate of the votes cast for him on a Bryan and Sewell ticket and on a Bryan and Watson ticket, was to be expected. But we must say that we can only view with astonishment the course of those informed politicians who act precisely as if they were the most ignorant.

Not only does common sense dictate the course which has been pursued by the executive committee, but the only leaders the Democracy knows, Mr. Bryan and Chairman Jones, have advised that that course be pursued.

Yet our recalcitrants do not content themselves with a merely negative position. They adopt the course best calculated to defeat the Bryan electors and to elect the McKinley electors in North Carolina. They advise Democrats to "scratch" the five Populist electors, knowing full well that that is calculated to provoke retaliation from the Populists against the five democratic electors, and that the consequent mutual scratching means Republican victory in our State.

THE DANGER TO BE AVOIDED.

When the proposition for electoral fusion between the Democrats and the Populists first took practical shape in the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State executive committee on the 30th of July, the goldbug press of this State that remained under the Democratic flag advised their readers to "scratch" the Populist electors that might be put upon the ticket in case such fusion was accomplished.

Since the Newbern Journal has gone over to the enemy we have not been favored with an exchange with that paper, but we find in the last Statesville Landmark an article copied from the Journal which also advises the scratching method for outwitting the wicked Bryanites. Now comes Chairman Holton, Mark Hanna's agent in North Carolina, who, in commenting upon the electoral fusion just effected at Raleigh between the Democrats and Populists, chuckles almost audibly as he declares that the Democrats will scratch the Populist electors and the Populists the Democratic electors, and that, between the two stools, the Bryan ticket will fall beneath a sixty thousand adverse majority!

Silver men of North Carolina, will you allow the enemy to taunt and cajole and engineer you into such folly?

Meanwhile, we make bold to beg our friend of the Charlotte Observer, who first advised the scratching business, to withdraw that advice and by so doing to render effectual his patriotic adhesion to the Chicago nominations.

Register, Democrats and Populists! You are casting a vote this year to preserve your liberties.

BRYAN, THE MAN.

W. E. Christian in Raleigh News and Observer.)

On the Bryan Special, Sept. 19.—North Carolinians have had the good horse sense not to talk Mr. Bryan to death. That is one reason why he recuperated so in North Carolina. It is quite likely that he has been more wearied by listening to people than by talking to them. For example, at one point outside of the State, which it is not necessary to mention, the crowd poured in gapingly, upon him. He had just finished a long speech in the hot sun, and had lost much sleep the night before. But this did not matter to them. After having made almost a personal scramble for his bags and overcoat, he went to his large chair in the rear coach, took off his coat, tied a plain red bandanna handkerchief about his neck and sat down. Throwing his head back his eyes closed almost instantly under the weight of the work he had undergone.

Then one after one would come with something until the man was allowed absolutely no rest between speaking places.

There was not, that I saw, an instance of this kind of thing in North Carolina; the people were patient to hear what Mr. Bryan had to say, rendering their own verdicts by the enthusiasm of their cheers. But this does not mean that there were not the most touching evidences of affection. For example, at Asheville, when Mr. Bryan's hands were so sore from much shaking as to force him to ask the men to "be easy, don't squeeze, boys!" the response to his wishes was immediate. One man exclaimed: "Well just hang your hand out of the window, so we can touch it." Mr. Bryan cut his eyes around and smiled a broad amiable smile and put his hand out of the window. Then one by one up into the hundreds, the men came and simply touched the back of his hand. The train was about to move, when not being able to touch his hand from his position in the crowd another cried: "Well, hold his coat out here so I can touch that then!" and while he was holding his hand out at part of the crowd, a gentleman who was sitting by him caught up his thin coat—the same alapaca one he wore at the convention—and held it to the window when the man grasped the edge of it in his hand and letting go his hold upon the window fell back and was submerged in the billows of men. At Hot Springs, a very fashionably dressed woman pressed to the steps of the platform, "My husband is a Republican, Mr. Bryan," she exclaimed with a laugh, "but I am a Democrat." Mr. Bryan smilingly said to her: "That's better than if it were the other way."

The train was making fast time, and the cheers of the stopping places seemed to fill the air even while the train was in motion just as the rolling sensation of a steamer continues after one has come ashore. But the cheers were not always imaginary: for example, at one point, with the train at full speed a volley of voices were heard just for an instant. The cheers were from several men ploughing in the fields, and now the men had jerked off their plough handles, and were waving them in the air after this remarkable man. This pleased Mr. Bryan very much.

A touching incident much akin to this occurred at Salisbury, where a workman was late in reaching the train. The tempest of people had been tossed from station to the speaking-stand and back to the station. The train was moving away toward Lexington, hats and hands, handkerchiefs and cheers rising and falling in swells. Finally the man, not to be outdone, set out in a hard run with his plasterer's bucket and implements. He reached the platform almost breathless. But throwing down his bucket, he held up his trowel, shouting: "Just touch that Mr. Bryan! Touch it! Touch it! And Mr. Bryan reaching his hand far out did so, and the man dropped back, waving his trowel. Friday morning, just after Mr. Bryan had taken his coffee, one of the party in the sleeper referred to this incident, but told the story with a hoe instead of a trowel. "No," interrupted Mr. Bryan, "it was not a hoe, it was a trowel." His humanity, also, must be mentioned by the side of his "recollectiveness." Just as the train was pulling out of the Raleigh station, a lad having climbed up to the window, thrust his hand in and Mr. Bryan took it. The train was beginning to get good motion; it was near the gate: the lad was in danger, but nobody saw it. The person sitting by Mr. Bryan took his arm to introduce him to a gentleman, but he kept his head out of the window, paying no attention to his companion in the car. "Get off, get off quick, he said to the lad, you'll get hurt, get off, get off!" The lad jumped not an instant too soon; for Mr. Bryan drew in his head just as the gate was passed. And then turning around, he was introduced to the gentleman as if nothing had happened.

For child and man and woman and things alike the quality of considerateness may be noticed, but so spontaneous and natural are the acts, that at first, one is apt to lose sight of them. It was at the Park hotel, just after his speech at Nash Square that he was taken to a room for a few moments rest just before supper. He started to lie down on the snow-white counterpane, but then stopped, and taking up a quilt at hand he spread it out over the bed and lay down upon it, saying: "It's no use to spoil that nice white bed." After lying down, Dr. Rogers, who happened to be in the room, put his hand to the chest and heart of Mr. Bryan, and felt his muscles and stomach and body, in brief tested his condition, just for his own satisfaction, after the phenomnal performances of the man. The Doctor said there was not a quiver about the heart; that it beat as normally and as strong and quietly as a child's. At his meals, he ate heartily and slowly and well, enjoying his food with great relish, and speaking with more comfort just after eating. With as little affectation as a boy, he took a hearty bite just before getting into Raleigh, saying when told that he might get fresher food in Raeligh that it did not matter, so it was something good to eat, and he had barely finished his meal when the train rolled into the station. Every organ is perfect, and his powerful heart and perfect nervous system respectively make him rally almost instantly, even out of a deep sleep as at Statesville, and fall into a quick sleep after much mental effort. But after a deep, sweet sleep such as he got on that side-track out in the country near Goldsboro, his eyes sparkle like fine old wine, and there seems to be depth and volume in them, that volume that responds to impression like a deep cool pool to the quickly changing lights and shadows of a day of fleecy flying drift-clouds. Those who were with him that morning near Goldsboro will probably never forget the appearance of the man. His humor was not flashing, but it was pervasive like the sunlight of a day: the fire of his eyes was not sudden, it was rather a deep winter glow; his philosophy was not some startling proposition, but rather the simple flowering of the root that starts in the home, and his simplicity almost rose to perfect trustfulness.

To me his great qualities seemed to be his constant remembering of others and his constant forgetfulness of self. These two qualities, it seemed to me, gave his sentences now and then much of that pathetic suggestion which those who heard him cannot fail to recall. In them I think lay the parentage of that dignity which was such a gracious dignity—familiar with no one and with which no one was familiar. The newspaper men who had travelled with him from Lincoln, hardly knew him better than newer acquaintances. And in this phase comes the universalty and qualsidedness of the man's qualties. But Dr. Charles D. McIver, who is a very close observer, made an analysis, part of which covers this universality. Dr. McIver, after his Asheville speech, was talking to a friend about the secret of Bryan's power, and said: "First, he is a man of no one State; no one listening to him can say he is of any one State; Vance suggested North Carolina, Daniel, Virginia. Alexander H. Stephens, Georgia, but Bryan does not seem to suggest Nebraska any more than he does North Carolina; he seemed to be one of us. Second, his sincerity. Third, power of judicial statement."

And a face and head, a study of which eludes the pen. The dip at the mouth-corners was enough to put the whole crowd in fine humor; and when his lips break apart, and his eyes turn sidewise to his friends as if he would enjoy the fun of it with them, he seems to be smiling or laughing just because the thing is absolutely funny in itself, not because he is saying it. If his brow contracts a trifle and the line of his wide mobile mouth begins to straighten into a plaint line, he is passing from the smile to the regions of deeper meaning. Then the change of his eyes is a beautiful study. They are not terrible in their earnestness but appealing in their earnestness; the light suddenly passes from the thought light under which the flight has been kindled and warmed to the feeling light that plumes his deepest proposition with a beauty that thrills. In this phase, there lies poetry, which is much the cause of his musical flow of language, as well as the cause of the unconsciously triumphant bearing of the man when he feels that he has announced a truth and has clinched it. The contour of his face shows strength, nobility, self reliance, self control and emotion. His chin comes forward like a reserve force to what he says. He makes no haste; he makes no stagy, rhetorical pauses. But he makes the pauses that give affective music to his utterances, and which at the same time give the people time to think between them. This is the judicial side of the man to which Dr. McIver referred.

Propositions ripen to their full proportions when housed and warmed by his personality. They come to their full growth in this man. He was made to talk to the people; hence it ceases to be an art with him. He was made to feel for the people; hence his oneness with them is no odd thing with him. To the naturalness of his powers, perhaps, must be ascribed the freedom from break down which would over take other men, who look upon thought as work, or mixing with plain people as condescension. There be many —and all have heard of them—who have said that this man has been raised up of God to go among the people and lead them. His type does not come often in a century, and when it does come and the people are robbed of the man who is "the people" in himself, then comes the waiting-time for another crisis and the man who will come to meet it. When the people and the man are met as in Wm. J. Bryan, there is great reason for the people to say that God Almighty is taking a hand, and that, though this cloud be dark, and that one ribbed with lightning, the bow of promise must be sure. They know that about four times in a century a William J. Bryan is due, and at every point in the country the people are saying. "He has arrived!" And in some such feeling lies the belief of the plain people that Bryan will somehow or other, with the Almighty on his side, prevail against the gates of hell.

Two Pet Alarm Cries of the Gold Ring Examined.

Prof. Frank Parsons of Boston University, in October Arena.)

It is frequently urged against free silver that it will interfere with foreign trade; our money will not be good in Europe, they say, if they have the gold standard and we have silver or bimetallism. This objection appears to have little weight. It is not necessary that our money should be good in Europe,—foreign commerce is carried on by means of bills of exchange. Balances are settled with commodities—when gold is used it is used as a commodity, not as money; as bullion, not as coin. It could be used in the same way no matter what sort of a home-currency we had. If it could not be had in this country, a cargo of wheat, beef, cotton, or other commodity could be sent over the sea, sold in Europe for coin or bullion or bills and the debt settled with that. Such shipments of commodities are the fundamental facts in international commerce. It is upon such facts that bills of exchange are based. Foreign exchanges would go on all right without an ounce of gold. A change to free silver will make our demand for silver greater than the demand in Europe, and our demand for gold less than the demand in Europe; wherefore silver will come to us and gold will go from us.

Until wages rise in equal proportion with the rise of prices, free silver will give our manufacturers a greater advantage in foreign markets than they now possess. But ultimately, when conditions have had time to adjust themselves to the new system, our foreign commerce will show no change in consequence of free silver. Our foreign trade is only 4 per cent. of our whole business at any rate, and is of small importance compared to our internal affairs. In respect to the use of money in other lands, there is little room for doubting that after gold and silver have re-adjusted themselves and reached an equilibrium our money will be taken in Europe at the same value it has here; and if it were not so it will always be easy to obtain letters of credit, which are in fact at present the ordinary means of obtaining funds and making payments while journeying in foreign lands.

* * * * * *

As to the predicted deluge of American securities from Europe, I do not think it probable—there may be an effort to sell American stocks, but if any large mass is put on the market the price will fall and the majority of holders will then withdraw their securities, knowing that if they insist on selling they will get little or nothing, while if they wait till the new silver can make itself felt the renaissance of business will swell the profits of the railroads and other enterprises and their stocks will be worth more than ever. It is dividends and earning power, not the gold standard, that constitutes the value of railway stock. If Europe *should* insist on getting rid of large blocks of American stock, why, our own people can buy them at a low figure, bringing back the ownership of our industries to this country, and keeping the profits of the subsequent rise of values on American soil.

Bryan's Speeches.

New York Journal.)

Since Lincoln this country has produced no political speaker the equal of William Jennings Bryan. He is an orator the matter of whose speeches is as good as their manner. No rhetorical ornament obscures his meaning. Plain to bluntness, his words are as comprehensible to the man of ordinary intelligence and knowledge as to the educated. The simplicity of his diction, the energy of his argument, and the force of his directness combine to raise him as a popular speaker to a very high level. He has a message and delivers it. That is his one concern, and to this earnestness, this patent sincerity, is to be attributed much of the marvellous enthusiasm which is evoked whenever he mounts the stand.

Scan any one of the speeches which he pours out daily to the cheering people, and observe how full it is, how incisive, how brilliant in epigrammatic phrase, and how luminous with good sense. Necessarily these off-hand addresses contain repetitions, and lapses now and again from literary compactness; but what other public man have we who could speak several times every day for weeks together and approach him in variety, strength and polish?

Whether Mr. Bryan shall be elected or not, this campaign of his will live in our political history. There never has been another like it. With a courage that rises under blows, a balance of mind and character that keeps him ever his calm, resolved self, he assails with reasoning the policies of his adversaries; meets, seriously or with sarcasm, as they may deserve, their criticisms of his party's platform or himself, and through it all shines his frank and manly nature.

Bryan has already proved his quality to the American people. He is a man of intellect, of rare talents and sound judgment, and as brave and skilful a fighter as the warfare of politics has ever brought to the front. He has broken down the pompous tradition that a candidate for our Chief Magistracy is of necessity too august a personage to go about among the people like one of themselves and give reasons for the faith that is in him. And he has disposed forever of the politicians' hoary superstition that it is unsafe for a candidate to talk.

If William Jennings Bryan reaches the Presidency he will owe his place to his own addresses far more than to any efforts which others are making for him. They are great speeches.

New York World, Goldbug.)

The two Brookly speeches were made at the Academy of Music and the Clermont Rink. Mr. Bryan made a long address at each. His audiences were enthusiastic, vociferous and apparently all solid for silver. They were in no way like the New York audience, save in the point of those who clamored for admission and were turned away by the police.

Mr. Bryan's second speech at the Rink was to workingmen, or so it was announced. It was as enthusiastic as he could expect or hope, and there, too, many persons were turned away. Altogether it was a pretty successful night for the candidate.

BRYAN SETS THEM WILD.

Right royally, indeed, did Kings county receive William Jennings Bryan last night. Four thousand persons crowded into the Academy of Music to greet him, 10,000 more surged madly against a stone wall of bluecoats without. Vainly they sought entrance. It was a triumph for the masses of Brooklyn's Democracy; it was a triumph for Bryan.

* * *

There came the candidate, supported by Elliott Danforth. There was the smiling face, the travel-worn frock coat of black, the unpolished shoes, the long hair, the old fashioned shirt, the striped string tie, the famous little diamond studs, the magnetic presence of Bryan.

WENT WILD AT SIGHT OF HIM.

It was frenzied enthusiasm. Men shrieked and yelled and threw up their hats. Every man, woman and child in the cheering multitude had a flag, and every flag was waving. For full ten minutes the mighty roar of a delighted audience had untrammeled swing.

Bryan was immensely pleased, and he showed it.

Mr. Gaynor arose. The tumult ceased. "We will now dispose of the formal part of the meeting," he said, "and I will now introduce to you your great leader, Mr. Bryan."

Pandemonium broke loose again. The band played "Marching Through Georgia;" then "Rally Round the Flag." The orator put forth his hands with a deprecatory wave.

He looked calmly about him. He saw 4,000 faces, some bright with the light of enthusiasm, some eager with anticipation, some sullen, some dull. He saw jumpers and sweaters, bicycle togs, and $10 suits; a sprinkling of clawhammers. He saw a rousing audience, ripe to receive him.

The audience needed no reaching after. They were right there to cheer and laugh, to hiss as he bid them. His voice grew huskier and huskier. A gulp of water from the glass on the flag-draped table in front of him.

"We are fighting," he cried, "an enemy that never fought openly, an enemy that wears the burglar's mask and carries the assassin's mask!"

It was Bryan, the enthusiast. The voice was no longer a hindrance. Sheer will power triumphed. Period after period was hurled at an audience ready to receive them. He was getting excited. Great breaths came and went. The white lines around the firm mouth grew harder and harder.

Harnett Democratic Convention.

Editor of Observer:

The Harnett County Democratic Convention was held on 31st inst. Geo. K. Grantham was chairman, and H. T. Spears and Editor Pitman, of the Dunn Union, were secretaries.

The following ticket was nominated:
For the House—John M. Hodges.
Sheriff—James Lanier.
Register of Deeds—Henry T. Spears.
Treasurer—Wm. M. Sexton.
Surveyor—D. E. Green.
Coroner—Dr. F. T. Moore.
Commissioners—Colin McArtan, E. F. Young and Henry Morrison.

The attendance was unusually large and there was much enthusiasm. The ticket is as strong as could be made in the county. The general verdict is the convention made no mistake.

Hon. Frank Thompson, candidate for Congress, and Henry J. Hines, of Sampson, one of our candidates for the Senate, were present and addressed the convention. The people were much pleased with their speeches.

Col. W. E. Murchison, of Jonesboro, (one of Harnett's "dispersed abroad") was also present and spoke briefly to the convention. The people of Harnett always listen with pleasure to him.

We expect to send up a good report from Harnett in November. X.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Church Improvements.

There is nothing that impresses the people more, that proves that a town is alive to its own interests, than its churches and schools, it matters not as to the denomination. We are led to these thoughts on seeing the great improvements that are being made or have been made by the several denominations. The Vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church have recently added to their already beautiful building, a Chantry or Parish House, and the effect of this addition to the church is striking This addition is built by the money bequeathed to the church by the late Mrs. Emma Pemberton, whose life was devoted to the cause of Christian charity, and the building will be erected in memory of her devotion to the church. It is beautiful in structure and complete in the objects for which it was designed. It is not necessary to go into the details of its equipment, sufficient to say that it has its chapel which can, and will be used as a lecture room for congregational meetings and for the Sunday School, besides it has other rooms for the ladies who are always foremost in good work, and they will use them for their Mothers Meetings, Cooking and Sewing School, and other meetings of their societies.

The Baptists have just completed a handsome addition to their church on Anderson street, and their several societies are forging ahead in good works.

We have long ago described the splendid new Sunday School and lecture room addition to the Presbyterian Church.

The Hay Street Methodist Church was built big enough in the begining, and is now the largest church in the city.

May Make Cumberland Rich.

A discovery that may lead to great wealth for Cumberland, has been made by a Cumberland County boy, Mr. Milton Ray. It is the fact that Cuban tobacco can be grown successfully on certain lands in Cumberland County.

Mr. Ray is a young man of more than ordinary intelligence, and while in Florida last year obtained all the knowledge he could of tobacco from Cubans, and securing some of the seed of Cuban tobacco, brought it to Cumberland. With his knowledge of the soil required he purchased a place in upper Carver's Creek, about a mile from the Cape Fear River, and planted two acres in tobacco as an experiment. Now he has in his barn over a thousand pounds of Cuban tobacco of the kind used for fine cigars. This tobacco Mr. Ray says will bring 30 cents a pound for fillers, and 60 for rappers at the lowest estimate.

This tobacco does not have to be cured like the native weed, it requires no artificial heat at all. Mr. Ray brought some of the tobacco to the OBSERVER office last Saturday, and taking several leaves twisted them in a twinkling into a well shaped cigar. Notwithstanding the unfinished state of the tobacco, the cigar smoked exceedingly well, and had the Havana flavor. This may be the entering wedge of prosperity, who can tell.

The Fair.

It is now only about five weeks before the Cumberland County Fair. The dates are Wednesday the 11th, Thursday the 12th and Friday the 13th of November.

The Fair comes off just after the election and whatever way it goes the people will turn towards the Fair as a traveller in a desert would towards water, they will have been so exhausted by a campaign in which their nerves were kept at the highest tension, a campaign the like of which this country had never seen before, one in which the people of this Republic were actually battling for their liberties.

If Bryan wins, and it is more than likely, then the people will look to the Fair as a place to gather and have a great jubilee.

Mr. Watson the President of the Fair Association informs us that every effort is being made to make the Fair a grand success, but that this cannot be accomplished without the help of the merchants and others. He says that if $250 can be raised for racing prizes that the Association will give $250 and that then they can get the great racing syndicate to bring their horses here. If this is done Cumberland will see some magnificent racing.

Let's have a fine Fair in November.

Texas Overwhelmingly for Bryan.

We met last week Mr. Clem McDonald, son of Mr. A. J. McDonald, of Cedar Creek, who has been living in Texas for the past ten years. Mr. McDonald says that the statements in the gold bug papers that Texas will go against Bryan is the basest fabrication. He says that he lives in the centre of the polities of Texas and that Bryan will carry the State by over one hundred thousand majority, notwithstanding the fusion between the Republicans, middle of the-road Populists and gold bug Democrats. "The great majority of the people of Texas want the free coinage of silver and they are going to vote for Bryan. The middle-of-the-road Populists are leaders in the pay of Hanna, this everyone knows, the gold bug Democrats do not amount to much and we have always been able to take care of the Republicans," says Mr. McDonald.

GOLD IS SENT.

Investors in the Dean Safe System of speculation receive semi-monthly dividends in gold. Over 300 per cent. per annum made on investments by E. S. DEAN & Co., Bankers, 33 Broadway, New York. Investors of this firm distributed all over the United States and Canada. July 2-13t

The Republicans at Warsaw.

The local Republicans are mad over the action of the Republican Congressional convention at Warsaw Wednesday. All the delegates went there with the intention to nominate a candidate, and but for the tremendous pressure brought to bear by H. L. Grant and two other members of the State Republican Executive committee, it is said that Mr. A. H. Slocomb would have been the nominee. Several who were there say that Grant purchased the delegates openly at so much a head, to oppose making a nomination.

The resolution which was introduced and carried, shows that the Republicans are doubtful of a complete fusion with the Populists on Congressmen throughout the State. The resolution was something like the following: "That we do not think it expedient to nominate a candidate now, but if at any time it should become expedient to do so, the Executive committee is given the power to make the nomination."

Nobody.

The Republicans at Warsaw Wednesday made no nomination for Congress, but endorsed Fowler, the Populist nominee. This is in conformity with the trade made at Raleigh between the Republican and Populist Executive committees, by which the Populists have the Congressmen in certain districts and and the Republicans in the other districts. If this trade is carried out throughout the State it will send four goldbugs to Congress. There are evidences that this trade will not be carried out, and that our Republican friends in this district will be left in the lurch.

We are informed that a majority of the delegates favored making a nomination, but H. L. Grant, Hanna's man, appeared on the scene—and the result was different.

The Republicans Stirred Up.

Are the Republicans trying to get Populists who were former Republicans back into the party? The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger says:

The Republicans showed keen interest in the fusion movement between Democrats and Populists.

It is reported there is quite a stir among the Republicans because of Democratic-Populist fusion in Cumberland county.

It is whispered that the Republicans may make a call upon their party people who are now in the Populist ranks to come out. The Republican leaders say they have a powerful pull upon this class.

Mr. Bryan continues his wonderful tour. Sixty thousand people heard him in his three speeches in Philadelphia; tens of thousands greeted him through Delaware and New Jersey; and, Wednesday, the enthusiasm of the audience in the great Brooklyn Academy of Music is described as surpassing anything ever heard of before in that historic building.

Rev. Tom Dixon is to stump North Carolina for McKinley. He will begin at Wilmington and make a two weeks' tour through the State. He is the same fellow that lectures on religion at one hundred dollars a lecture and no less. Such men as this do a great harm to the cause of Christianity.

The Democrats and Populists have fused in Indiana and Louisiana. In the former State the populists get five electors and in the latter they get four electors. The populist electors will vote for Bryan and Watson.

For Register of Deeds.

Correspondence of the Observer.

I notice that the names of several gentlemen have been mentioned in your paper by their friends as suitable candidates for the position of Register of Deeds. I have no objection to urge against any of them, and I will heartily support the nominee of the convention. But I wish most respectfully to suggest the name of one who in the opinion of his many friends is especially fitted for the position. I allude to Capt. Charles Glover.

CROSS CREEK.

Yale College Disgraces Itself.

Thursday Mr. Bryan started on his New England tour, speaking to great numbers at Stamford, Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford and other points. At New Haven, his speech was cut short by the disgraceful interruptions of the Yale students, who have brought ineffaceable reproach upon their college and State.

The press telegrams say:

Mr. Bryan spoke from a stand on the south side of Centre Church, an ancient house of worship facing "the green." It was an ideal place for an open air meeting and the weather was perfect. The crowd was enormous. People had been coming into town all the morning on excursion trains, and when Mr. Bryan entered "the green," between 12,000 and and 15,000 people were gathered there.

The Yale College boys delayed the big open air meeting addressed by Mr. Bryan, and nearly caused it to break up in confusion. As it was Mr. Bryan gave up attempting to speak and retired in disgust. The movement of the students was presumably preconcerted. They were distributed through the crowd and seemed to sing and yell at given signals. When Mr. Bryan began his speech there was a cheer and a chorus from the students of "Yah, rah, rah, Yale!" He tried to go on but the yells made him stop again. A song, with the refrain "Gold, gold, gold," kept his words from being heard.

Copies of the Premium List, Rules and Regulations for the 34th Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society to be held in Fayetteville November 11th, 12th and 13th, are given free to persons applying at Pemberton's book store or to G. W. Lawrence, Secretary.

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MISS SARAH GIBSON, of *Saco, Bradford Co., Penn.*,

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY .....OCTOBER 1, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THE WORST YET.

(From Monday's Daily Edition.)

On Monday, the 21st instant, Governor Culberson, of Texas, gave to the press the translation of a letter which he had received from Prince Bismarck in reply to his inquiries as to the opinion of the German statesman on the subject of the policy of independent free coinage by the United States.

The following telegram was sent out the next day from the Democratic national headquarters through the associated press:

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The Democratic national committee regards the letter of Prince Bismarck favoring free silver as a step towards an international agreement and the cablegram sent to Mr. Bryan by the international agricultural congress at Buda Pesth, as making the first genuine political sensation of the campaign in favor of free silver coinage.

Members of the committee at Chicago headquarters said yesterday that these documents silenced the platform and assertions of the Republicans that the United States alone could not change the monetary system of the world, and that the present agitation would be detrimental to international bimetallism. The committee decided to have these declarations translated into several languages, especially German, and distribute several millions.

Prince Bismarck wrote as follows to Governor Culberson of Texas:

"The United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement."

In his speech in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday night, September 23d, Mr. Bryan made use of Governor Culberson's Bismarck letter in the following words—as reported by the New York Sun (extreme anti Bryan organ.)—viz:

"I want to quote to you what Prince Bismarck said In the first place he says he is in favor of bimetallism. Now, if the gold standard has been a blessing to Germany, why does Prince Bismarck desire to get rid of it? He says more than that.

"He says that the United States are freer by far than the nations of Europe. He says if we find it compatible to our interests to restore bimetallism that he believes that it will exert a salutary influence in bringing other nations to accept bimetallism also. Shame on the cowardly American who thinks this nation is not as big as Bismarck thinks it is. [Applause.]

"We say that if this nation cannot have an independent financial system it cannot have a foreign policy of its own, either. [Applause]

So completely have the gold-standard advocates ignored reason and logic in their contention with the Democrats and so slavish is their recognition of the authority of great names, especially if these represent the power of the dynastic governments which they would fain see supplanting our own system, that the Bismarck letter completely upset them. Seeing this, the New York World suggested the next day that it was quite possible that the original German text of Bismarck's letter had been mistranslated and asked a suspension of judgment until it could get an independent translation of its own. Saturday's issue of the World gives the result of its effort as follows:

BISMARCK'S LETTER GARBLED.

His Message to Gov. Culberson, of Texas, was Distorted—the World Obtains the Original German.

Prince Bismarck's letter on bimetallism to Gov. Culberson, which was published by the Governor of Texas last Monday, was not translated with fidelity. It has been used by free-silver speakers throughout the United States, and has been quoted by Mr. Bryan every day this week. Great stress has been laid on these two phrases attributed to Bismarck: "I hold that this is the very hour that would be available to bring about an agreement in favor of bimetallism," &c., and "if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take INDEPENDENT ACTION in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement."

Prince Bismarck's original letter contains no such phrases. The World sent to Texas for the real letter. It presents herewith an exact copy in the original German, with a translation by Judge Julius Schutze, editor of the Texas Vorwaerts, who made the translation from Prince Bismarck's own note now in the Executive Office of the Governor at Austin, Texas.

[Here follows the German text.]

Translation as read by Gov. Culberson and innocently repeated many times by Mr. Bryan.

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, August 24, 1896.

Honored Sir: Your esteemed favor has been duly received. I hold that this is the very hour that would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallism.

The United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement.

BISMARCK.

Translation for the World by Judge Julius Schutze, Editor of the Texas Vorwaerts.

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, Aug. 24, 1896.

HONORED SIR:—Your esteemed of July 1 has been received. I have always had a predilection for bimetallism, but while I was in office would not consider myself infallible in opposition to experts. I believe to this day that it would be commendable to obtain by endeavors of those nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce an agreement in the direction of bimetallism.

The United States are, in political economy, less hampered by their Government than any one of the European States, and if North America should find it compatible with its interests to take a substantial step in the direction of bimetallism, I believe that such a step would exert a beneficial influence upon the establishment of international agreement, and the union of the European states. Assuring you of my highest respect, I am your most obedient servant.

(Signed) V. BISMARCK.

It will be observed that neither in the Democratic national committee's telegram from Chicago, nor in Mr. Bryan's speech in the Brooklyn Academy of Music as reported by the New York papers, was "great stress," as declared by the World, or any stress whatever, laid upon Bismarck's alleged assertion that the present is the "very hour" to bring about an international agreement. So that part of the World's complaint may be dismissed. It is quite true, however, that stress was laid both by the committee and by Mr. Bryan upon Bismarck's alleged expression of opinion that "independent" action by the United States would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement.

That being so, we have only to inquire whether Governor Culberson's translation of the word *selbstständig* as "independent," or the World's translation of the same word as "substantial," is the correct translation.

The matter is capable of such easy settlement by any one who possesses a German-English dictionary, that only those who are familiar with the World's habit of beclouding a simple fact by sensationally raising a question of its very existence, could believe that that paper had no shadow of foundation for its contention in this case.

The German word *selbstständig* used by Prince Bismarck, is an adjective compounded (after the German method of treating root words) of *selbst* (self) and *ständig* (of the root *stand*, the same as our English word), and means, literally, "standing alone" or "by itself." Adler's unabridged dictionary gives on page 567 the meaning of the compound word as "self-dependent, independent; substantial."

It will be observed that the World has gone out of its way to take the secondary definition of the word, which bears no relation whatever to the context, instead of the definition which is primary and derivative by the first intention, so to speak, and which precisely fits the context.

The World's so-called exposure is a trick that is as vicious as Mr. Cleveland's substitution of the word "coins" for "metals" in his seigniorage veto message, but it is easier of detection and lacks the artistic finish of that "perfidious and dishonorable" document.

When the reader has gotten thoroughly "outside of" the World's utter untrustworthiness as disclosed in this noteworthy instance, he will know how much value to attach to its brazen shrieks that the silver craze has just given up the last of its multitudinous lives.

(From Tuesday's Daily Edition.))

A PURE FABRICATION.

When the editorial in yesterday's issue entitled "The Worst Yet" was written, we had not been able to lay our hands on any report of Mr. Bryan's reference to the Bismarck letter other than that in his Brooklyn speech. We have since found the speech in which his first allusion to it occurs, viz: the one delivered at Dover, Delaware, on the 21st of September—the same day on which Governor Culberson is understood to have given the letter to the press. Here is what Mr. Bryan then said:

"In a letter written to Gov. Culberson, of Texas, and dated on the 24th day of August, 1896, Prince Bismarck says: 'Your esteemed favor of July 1st has been duly received. I have always had a predilection for bi-metallism, but I would not, while in office, claim my views of the matter to be infallibly true when advanced against the views of experts. I hold to this very hour that it would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce, a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bi-metallism.' If the gold standard had been a blessing to Germany why would not he say that it was better to keep the gold standard instead of getting rid of the gold standard and substituting the double standard by international agreement?

"'Considered from a commercial and industrial standpoint, the United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation in Europe, and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement, and the coming into this league of every European nation.'"

If the reader will compare the above with the translation given out by Governor Culberson (and printed as a telegram from Dallas, Texas, in the Daily OBSERVER of September 23 and the Weekly OBSERVER of September 24), he will find that the two are identical. And then if he will compare these two—that is, Governor Culberson's translation and Mr. Bryan's Dover repetition of it—with the version imputed to these gentlemen by the World, he will see that it is not only the World, instead of Governor Culberson, which has done the "garbling," but that the first paragraph of the translation imputed by the World to the Texas Governor is a fabrication out of the whole cloth. That is to say, the World put up a straw man of its own to be knocked down by it.

We have not at hand a copy of the World of the 22d of September, which would be the date on which the Dallas telegram of the 21st would have appeared in that paper, but from its subsequent treatment of the matter it is safe to infer that Governor Culberson's translation as given in that telegram, never appeared in its columns.

The subsequent treatment referred to was the World's omission to give what Mr. Bryan said on the subject right under its nose, in Brooklyn. Here is the way it was then endeavoring to bottle up that death-dealing blow of Bismarck's: "After" says its report of Mr. Bryan's Brooklyn speech, "after presenting arguments supporting the 16 to 1 ratio and quoting Prince Bismarck as to the effect of the gold standard in Germany, Mr. Bryan continued:"

The World's intention was plainly to withhold from its millions of readers any knowledge whatever of the real purport of the Bismarck letter. The letter created such a stir, however, that it could no longer afford to ignore it, and hence the brazen fabrication in its Saturday's issue, which we discussed yesterday.

As we said at the time it became evident that Mr. Cleveland had secured the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law by false pretenses, so we say now in view of this extraordinary act of the World's: It must be a mighty bad cause that requires of its chief defenders the practice of such vile methods to sustain it.

The translation given by Governor Culberson, and repeated by Mr. Bryan, is an accurate one, and a literal one with one exception. Bismarck used the expression the "United States," and, when he had occasion to repeat it, he said *Nord Amerika*. In his translation, Governor Culberson used "United States" in both instances. He was right in doing so, as every one familiar with Europe knows that "North America" and "the United States" are synonomous there, though not so here.

VERMONT AS A POLITICAL GUIDE.

An investigator of such matters has been collecting some historical facts concerning Vermont and some from the census which explain very clearly why that State is persistently Republican, and why it opposes most strongly whatever is distinctively American. Here are some of the results of those researches:

Vermont refused to become one of the original thirteen colonies, and, although some individuals did join the patriotic forces, not one man was furnished by Vermont as such. (See Spofford's American Almanac, 1886, p. 23.) It established an "independent" State in 1777. Its leading men were in constant negotiation with the enemy (the British), and it thereby escaped much of the troubles of the revolutionary period, not being accounted by the British as one of the revolutionary colonies. (See almost any full history of Vermont, and J. H. Colton's "Geography and history," 1857.) These facts are not denied by historians favoring Vermont, but apologized for as being "adroit," "shrewd" and "by her artful policy averted invasion for three years." (See Coolidge and Manfield and Hall's history of Vermont.) Vermont was in love with the British then as now.

As to pauperism, the compendium of 1880 census, page 1675, states that in 1880 Vermont had an aggregate of 1,564 paupers with a total (then) population of 332,286, or one out of every 200 was a pauper. Vermont was then the champion pauper state in proportion to population.

As to growth, Vermont fell from the seventeenth in 1830 to thirty-second in 1880, and from then, in 1890, to thirty-sixth. It had the least growth of any of the states from 1870 to 1880, and its growth from 1880 to 1890 was only a total of 136 persons.

There are more persons in Vermont in proportion to population (not in actual number), who are in the compendium of the census of 1890, volume 2, page 136, designated and classed as "insane, feeble-minded, deaf, independent of deaf and dumb, deaf and dumb, with one eye, blind in both eyes," than in any other of the forty-five states of our country. Each of these classes is separate and distinct in the census report, and each class in Vermont exceeds the same class in any other state in proportion to population. Particularly do the feeble-minded of Vermont predominate in the census report.

And so on.

No wonder Vermont goes Republican.

GOOD FAITH BY ELECTORS.

In the OBSERVER of September 17 appeared the following editorial note:

"One of our contemporaries asks if the assertion is true that no Presidential Elector has ever, in our history, been guilty of betraying his trust That is to say, since electors have ceased to play the independent role intended by the Constitution and have become mere registers of the will of national parties which select in advance their candidates for President.

"If our recollection serves us, the election of Mr. Tilden in 1876 turned, in the final count, upon the vote of one Cronin, an Elector in Oregon. But we cannot now recall the particulars, though the writer discussed the matter at length in a series of articles contributed to the Raleigh Observer from his (then) home at Hickory. If any one has a file of the Raleigh Observer for, say, December, 1876, and January, 1877, he will find the whole subject elaborately gone into there. Cronin's relation to the great controversy was, of course, a matter of current comment in all the papers; but the ethics of his position under the Constitution, as perverted by party practice, was nowhere else than in the correspondence alluded to made the subject of special discussion."

That is all that has been said in this paper, or by Mr. Hale, on the subject, since the articles referred to. Yesterday we received the following letter:

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 28, 1896.

Editor Observer:—

The Wilmington Messenger of yesterday printed the following clipping from the Charlotte Observer: 'Major E. J. Hale, of the Fayetteville Observer, recalls the case of one Cronin, of Oregon, who, in 1876, was chosen as a Blaine Elector and voted for Tilden."

This is such a gross mis-statement, that I beg you, in justice to the memory of a near kinsman of mine—Cronin was my mother's youngest brother, and died in 1877—to print a true account of the incident

Eugene A. Cronin was a native of Washington Co., N. Y. He was a life-long and enthusiastic democrat, and went to Oregon in the first years of the war, because, as he afterwards said, he was so disgusted with the republicans of his native place, that he wanted to get as far from them as possible. He was nominated on the Democratic electoral ticket of Oregon in the Tilden-Hayes campaign of 1876, and received more votes than any other on the ticket. Hayes carried the state by a safe majority, but one of his electors was a postmaster. The Constitution plainly declares that no "person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector," and Cronin claimed the right to vote in the postmaster's place, he having the next highest number of votes. The republican Governor Grover, afterwards Senator, agreed with him, and gave him the certificate of election, withholding it from the postmaster. The republican electors, however, refused to act with Cronin, or to recognize him in any way. He therefore called in two others to take their places, and the College, thus organized, cast the vote of the state for President, Cronin voting for Tilden *as he was nominated* to do, and the others voting for Hayes. The republicans also organized, and cast their three votes for Hayes; and these three votes, the postmaster's among them, were counted by Congress, and Hayes declared elected.

The matter caused great excitement at the time, for Tilden had 184 undisputed votes, and only needed the one vote of Cronin to win. That vote was not counted, and a President was inaugurated who was elected by direct and undisputed violation of the Constitution which he swore to preserve.

The word "Blaine" in the clipping is doubtless a mere lapsus, since Mr. Blaine was not a candidate until 1884.

Yonrs truly,

THOS. C. DIGGS

We publish our correspondent's letter with pleasure, both for the sake of doing justice to him and to Mr. Cronin's memory and as a matter of history. He will observe, however, that the assertion "who, in 1876, was chosen as a Blaine [Hayes] elector and voted for Tilden," is a bit of embellishment which the OBSERVER'S article was not responsible for but which it took on in its travels.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT AT STAKE.

Read the strong article, elsewhere, which Mr. Henry White, editor of the New York Commonwealth, contributes to to day's OBSERVER. Mr. White makes it plain that those who object to the Chicago platform's criticism of the Supreme Court, are monarchists at heart. After all, the issue in this campaign is far greater than that involved in the silver question. It is a fight to the death for the retention of popular government.

THE DRIFT IN OHIO.

Henry George has been writing some interesting letters to the New York Journal on the political drift as he discovers it in the several doubtful States to which he has been giving his attention. Yesterday's Journal contains a letter of Tuesday's date from Cleveland, Ohio, which gives important and suggestive information.

"With such diligent inquiries as I could make," says Mr. George, "I have not yet been able to find any evidence of the movement away from Bryan, of which the high appointee of President Cleveland whom I met on my arrival here told me he had observed in journeying through the State. It is certainly not among the workingmen of Cleveland organized or unorganized. According to the best information I can get the proportion of workingmen who propose to vote for Bryan is even greater here than in Chicago, and is generally expressed by such phrases as 'McKinley is not in it,' while polls privately taken by delegates among their fellows in the plasterers' national convention that met last week and in that of the carpenters now in session show that nine-tenths of the representatives from all parts of the Union are for Bryan."

Mr. George also reveals the amusing predicament of the Palmer Democrats(?) in Ohio, who have actually been compelled to get Republicans to add their signatures to the petition required by Ohio law of any party in that State before it can put electors on an official ticket. The minimum number of signatures is six thousand, and the Bolters couldn't muster so many.

"I asked Judge Blandin," continues Mr. George, "whom I have known for years to have the character and reputation of an extremely careful and conservative man, whether there was in any part of the State a counter movement beginning. His reply was that there might have been some little sagging when the news of the Maine election was received, but that, if it had been the case, it had been only temporary, and that throughout Northern Ohio, the movement of the farmers to free silver was now going on faster than ever, while the defections from the Democratic vote were so small as hardly to be worth taking into consideration."

"Ohio," Mr. George reports Judge Blandin as saying, "is a close State normally. At the last election the republicans carried it by 35,000. State pride will, I think, do something to strengthen McKinley, and allowing 15,000 votes for that, the Republicans would have on a normal basis 50,000 this year. But in the last election the Populists polled, in round numbers, 60,000 votes. These, counting nothing for changes from our party to the other, would give Bryan Ohio by 10,000 majority. But while I am confident that the Ohio Democrats who will vote for McKinley are very, very few, I hear everywhere through the country of the staunchest kind of Republicans who are working and will vote for Bryan, and, while I know that no effort will be spared to give Governor McKinley the vote of his own State, I cannot see how that result can be accomplished."

THE "PARITY" LAW.

The New York World prints the following under the caption "The Law Requiring Parity":

It being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.—The Sherman act of 1890.

It is the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as the standard money and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity of value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts—Act of 1893 repealing Silver-Purchase law.

As we have often pointed out in the past three years, the only shadow of justification which can be found for shifting the option of the coin of redemption from the government (all the people) to the note holders (a part of the people) rests upon the assumption that the "parity" clause of the Sherman law of 1890 called for the maintenance of the parity of the *coins* of the two metals. An examination of the law shows that it is the parity of the two *metals* which was called for. The World has unintentionally done the silver cause a good turn in putting before its readers, side by side, as above reproduced by us, both the famous parity clause of the Sherman law and that "stump speech in the belly of the act," as Vance described it at the time, which Mr. Cleveland's unconditional repealers, at the extra session of '93, substituted for the substantive silver legislation which the conditional repealers were demanding.

When Mr. Cleveland sent in his seigniorage veto message, we called attention to the fact that by the trick of substituting the word "coins" for "metals," in quoting the law of 1890, he had made it possible to found an argument in favor of his interpretation of that law. But the President did his work so skillfully, covering up the change in his message from the use of one word to the other by such a cloud of intermediate argumentation, that not one reader out of ten thousand would detect his trick. In the above quotations, the World renders the exposure an easy one, for even a careless reader will observe the change from "metals" in the law of 1890 to "coins" in the "stump speech" of 1893 which professed to reproduce the words of that law.

While the *coins* of the two metals have been kept at a parity (by their co-equal legal tender qualities), the *metals* have parted company further and further under Mr. Cleveland's plan.

One by one the details of the villainy of that unconditional repeal which the President secured by bribing the legislative branch of the government with the public patronage, are being unfolded.

There can be no health for either mind or body so long as the blood is vitiated. Cleanse the vital current from all impurities by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine recruits the wasted energies, strengthens the nerves, and restores health to the debilitated system.

To night Tammany Hall will ratify the nomination of Bryan and Sewall in royal style. Mr. Bryan will speak from the platform there, and afterwards from two stands in Union Square. At the speech in the Tammany Hall, the Lord Chief Justice of England will be present, he having requested that he might hear Mr. Bryan speak, and a box having been provided for him there.

LEGAL BALANCE WHEELS.

Antiquated Institutions or the Popular Will—Which?

Correspondence of the Observer.]

Those who have either by accident or cunning contrived to acquire sufficient wealth and power in order to lord it over the rest of mankind naturally preach sacred respect for the institutions which give them security.

The United States Supreme Court is now the object of their tender solicitude, and they become fairly frantic whenever the infallibility of that august tribunal is questioned, even though there is a difference of opinion among the Judges on a decision rendered, of course, favorable to them.

About a year ago the Court was called upon to decide the constitutionality of the Income Tax—one of the exceptionally few laws passed in the people's interests, with the object of making the burdens of government fall more equitably upon those who reap the greatest advantage and therefore receive the most protection from our government. Four of the Judges upheld the popular law passed, five dissented, and one of the latter changed his mind at the last moment, thus giving mammon the benefit of the doubt. It is most remarkable to relate that the newspapers announced the result of the secret deliberations of the Court on this question about two weeks prior to its being rendered. Judge Harlan in dissenting from the opinion of the majority, departed from the usual custom of that sedate Court and in an impassioned speech severely arraigned the majority and said in part:

"While I have no doubt that Congress will find a means of surmounting the present crisis, my fear is that in some moment of national peril, this decision will rise to frustrate its will and paralize its arm. I hope that it may prove but the first step toward the submergence of the liberty of the people in a sordid despotism of wealth. Believing as I do that the decision of the Court in this great case is fraught with immeasurable danger to the future of this country, and approaches the proportions of a national calamity, I feel it my duty to enter my protest against it."

The infallibility of this Court depends therefore upon a majority opinion. Five are absolutely right and four absolutely wrong. Those who repeat the language of Judge Harlan are dubbed "anarchists," "repudiators," etc., etc., etc. The possible addition of a member to the Supreme Court through the success of the party declaring in favor of the Income Tax has become the means of bringing the subject again to the fore. There is therefore much alarm felt over this by some. Ex-President Harrison, who as a lawyer always opposed the cause of the public in behalf of some moneyed institution before the same Court, has again been retained to defend his former clients in the political contest. In a speech delivered lately at Carnegie Hall he said:

"My friends, our fathers who framed this Government divided its great powers between three great departments—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. It sought to make these independent, the one of the other, so that neither might overshadow or destroy the other. The Supreme Court, the most dignified judicial body in the world [applause], was appointed to interpret the laws and the Constitution, and when that Court pronounces a decree as to the powers of Congress, or as to any other constitutional question, there is but one right method if we disagree, and that is the method pointed out by the Constitution—to amend it to conform to our views. That is the position to-day.

"You are to answer, then, my fellow-citizens, in all the gravity of a great crisis, whether you will sustain a party who proposes to destroy the balance which our fathers instituted in our system of government, and, whenever a tumultuous Congress disagrees with the Supreme Court and a subservient President is in the White House, that the judgment of the Court shall be reconsidered and reversed by increasing the number of Judges and packing the Court with men who will decide as Congress wants them to. [Applause.] I cannot exaggerate the gravity and the importance and the danger of this assault upon our constitutional form of government."

This argument when shorn of its rhetoric means that an institution almost impossible to change and created by our forefathers at a time when conditions were radically different, is superior to the will of the people as expressed by their chosen representatives in Congress. If "a tumultuous Congress and a subservient President" is to be feared then the only alternative is a monarchy. The Supreme Court is the nearest approach we now have to "rule by divine right." Its members are appointed for life by that same "subservient President," and approved by the same "tumultuous Congress" when, lo and behold! this court has become transformed into "the most dignified body in the world, appointed to interpret the laws and the constitution." Popular government is therefore so dangerous that a judicial autocracy is established as a "balance wheel," and it becomes treason to criticize that almighty power. But the "balance" function of the court is rather a drag, and some of the ancient individuals who compose the court, being so far removed from the spirit which animates the people are certainly a drag, an encumbrance, a bulwark against progress. Thomas Jefferson who is largely responsible for our constitution, which is a compromise between the democracy he represented and the aristocratic ideas of Hamilton, must have apprehended that some such institution as the Supreme Court would become the ally of plutocracy, when he went so far as to write that the people have the right to resort to armed rebellion when the government becomes destructive of the people's liberties.

Elbridge Gerry, a distinguished member of the first Constitutional Convention, and an associate of Jefferson, wrote: "All writers on government agree and the feelings of the human mind witness the truth of these political axims that man is born free and possessed of certain rights; that government is instituted for the safety and happiness of the people and not for the profit, honor or private interest of any man, family or class or men; that the origin of all power is in the people, and that they have an incontestable right to check the creatures of their own creation vested with certain powers to guard the life, liberty and the property of the community. And if certain select leaders of men deputed on these principles, determine contrary to the wishes and expectations of their constituents, the people have an undoubted right to reject their decisions, to call for a revision of their conduct, to depute others in their room, and if they think proper to demand further time for deliberation on matters of the greatest moment."

How clearly and wisely does this define the purpose of government? Every word breathes the spirit of humanity and teaches true citizenship. No fear is expressed of the deliberate judgment of the people, having opportunities to correct mistakes. The far seeing democrats who gave birth to our government taught that *eternal vigilance is and ever will be the only balance wheel as well as the price of liberty*

HENRY WHITE.

New York, Sept. 1896.

The Founding of Campbellton.

Correspondence of the Observer.

In Wheeler's History of North Carolina, volume two page one hundred and twenty-four, appears the following: "The capital town of Cumberland is Fayetteville. This flourishing and ancient town *was settled in* 1762. It was first called Campbelltown, then Cross Creek, and in 1784, its name was changed to Fayetteville, in honor of General LaFayette, who was a native of France, and who perilled his life and fortune in the cause of liberty." In reading the above, the writer who claims some little acquaintance with the history of the Highlanders, who settled on the Cape Fear in Upper Bladen, afterwards (1754) Cumberland, was struck with the date, 1762, as given above, which seemed to him at first to be an error, knowing as he did that there were certain old grants to tracts not far from Fayetteville that dated back as far as 1736, this section then being designated as "Upper Bladen," and that in September 1739, McNeal and McAlester "and several other Scotch gentlemen" had arrived at Brunswick and Newton (afterwards, 1740, Wilmington) with a ship load of three hundred and fifty Scotch people, Highlanders from Kintyre and from Jura, Isla, and the other islands west and north of Argyleshire, and that all or most of these took up land under grant in 1740 in what is now Cumberland. In his investigation, however, he found that the above date was correct, and that, though the section had long before been settled, that it was not until 1760, two years previous to the date given above, that the people saw the necessity for founding a town, and it is to this period and to the manner in which it was brought about and carried through that the writer has taken occasion to confine himself in this letter.

On November 19, 1760, "Mr. Howe presented (in the Assembly of the Province) the petition of several of the inhabitants of Bladen, which was read, setting forth, etc., etc., and praying an Act may pass for erecting a Town on the mouth of Rockfish Creek, etc. Mr. Hutchins objected thereto, and presented the petition (Note by writer: This was a counter-petition, and shows that the sturdy and astute old Scotch Presbyterian forefathers of the people of 'Upper Bladen' knew how to advance and protect their interests in those days about as well as their descendants (who are the backbone of Cumberland) know to-day) of the inhabitants of the counties of New Hanover, Bladen, and Cumberland, setting forth the general advantages of trade, etc., and of the Cape Fear, etc., to erect a town at Cross Creek on the South-west side of the North-west River in the County of Cumberland, praying a Town may be erected pursuant to the Petition. Then on motion,

Resolved, That the consideration of the above two petitions be referred to the next session of the General Assembly, and that in the meantime Mr. Howe, Mr Bartram (of Bladen), Mr. Waddell, Mr. Frohock, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Thomas Gibson (of Cumberland), and Mr. Hector McNeill (of Cumberland), Note: His history is of especial interest, and will be referred to in another letter. He, with Alex. McAlester, were the first Elders in Cumberland; he was also the first High Sheriff of the county; also, with Mr. Gibson, the first member of the Assembly from Cumberland; and his after history, together with that of his brother, Duncan, are, as above stated, of especial interest.) (Note: When I get off on these matters it is hard to hold myself in and get back to the main line of my article)—"or the majority of them view the two places mentioned in the said petitions, or other place proper for erecting a Town on the North-west River of Cape Fear, and report thereon to the next session of Assembly.'"

MACK.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LUMBER BRIDGE LOCALS.

Hon. J. A. Lockhart made a good impression on the intelligent audience who listened to him last week. Mr. Lockhart is a man of ability and character, and he has many friends here who hope to see him elected.

Among those who attended communion services here last Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Denny, of Buie's Station, and Misses Mary Eliza McQueen and Flora McKinnon, of Red Springs.

Mrs. Robinson, with three of her children, is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lilly Love. Mrs. Robinson is a sister of Evangelist A. R. Shaw.

Miss Annie Belle Malloy will teach at Glenecho. Miss Malloy is a bright and enthusiastic young lady, and has given perfect satisfaction in the schools she has taught.

Miss Katie McPherson paid a pleasant visit to friends last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gainey and Miss Kate Gainey are among the pleasant visitors of recent date.

After an absence of two weeks Mr. D. McDiarmid is at his post again.

The students are making a good thing of their debating society.

Last Friday night Miss Farrior again delighted an appreciative audience by singing several solos. Instrumental solos were rendered by three of her pupils.

Miss Kate Gainey was a welcome visitor here recently.

Communion services were held in the Presbyterian church last Sunday.

Mrs. A. M. McLean, of Red Springs, spent a day or two last week with her brother, Rev. P. R. Law.

Evangelist Oaks closed his meeting at St. Paul's last Sunday.

Mr. P. A. Ausley has returned to Wake Forest. The president of Wake Forest speaks very highly of the boys who have gone to his institution from Lumber Bridge.

Miss Julia Archer Farrior, the new member of the Faculty, is doing fine work. She has an enthusiastic pupil who practices five or six hours each day.

The students of the Lumber Bridge High School enjoyed recently two instructive talks—one by Rev. A. R. Shaw, of Texas, the other by F. P. Turner, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Lilla Love spent two weeks pleasantly with her sister, Mrs. Lilly Love.

The students here have organized their debating society and are having some lively discussions. Every student we have met with is pleased with the school and is anxious to make the most of his opportunities.

An Interesting Bit of History.

Gallatin (Mo.) Democrat.]

The following letter was received by Miss Eva Willams in answer to inquiries concerning a small card, yellow with age, found in the old family Bible, which is over one hundred and twenty years old:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., August 21, 1896.

Miss Eva Williams:

Fayetteville is an old historical town; it antedates the Revolution a long time; but it was first called Campbellton by the early Scotch people who settled here. The place was afterward called "Cross Creek," because two creeks actually cross each other before they empty into the Cape Fear River a mile below the city.

After the war of the Revolution, (against King George) LaFayette came to visit "Cross Creek," and in honor of that event, the name was changed, to Fayetteville. The site of the house occupied by Flora McDonald, is in sight of the place I am now writing. The town is beautifully situated at the foot of Haymount, which rises one hundred feet above the town, between the two historical streams of water which formed the "cross." The "Mill" you write about, has long since gone to decay The building of this "Mill" destroyed the interesting crossing of the water. Formerly a chip thrown on the stronger stream would triumphantly float across the bosom of its rival, and seek the ocean borne to the river at last, on its own waters. The "Mill" was destroyed by Sherman, (in his march to the sea) in the last Revolution, as were all other mills and industries, including the Arsenal erected by the United States, the finest, perhaps, in the land. Fayetteville is at the head of navigation on the Cape Fear River, about one hundred and twenty miles by water from Wilmington, N. C.; It has two important lines of railroad passing through it, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley. The main Florida and Cuba travel come by here on the quickest and finest trains in the United States.

The people are old time Southern folks, noted for their courtesy and hospitality. A beautiful, healthy and inexpensive place to live. The curfew rings at nine o'clock P. M., as it has done from time immemorable.

Respectfully,

F. R. ROSE.

Random Remarks.

BY SHAWEN.

Verily political fervor too often over looks dignity and wise considerations. To what stretches of impossibility enthusiasm sometimes leaps. For instance, the McKinley demonstration by those Cleveland ladies was one of those freaks of enthusiasm which savor of the ridiculous, and was not unlike a small girl party playing at comedy roles. This demonstration reads funnily and must have looked even funnier. The chief spokeswoman is reported as having mounted a chair to deliver her patriotic address and pledge of allegiance to Mr. McKinley, whereupon this distinguished gentleman, in answer, likewise stepped upon the impromptu and unique nostrum to return a volume of appreciative thanks. While the pose of these patriotic people was not so becoming as they might have deserved, nor so comfortable as they could have wished, and while their equilibrium was humorously endangered, there was a dash of earnestness in their enthusiasm that made the absurdity of speech-making from a chair-bottom not altogether a burlesque on the new woman in politics.

* * * * *

Will public speakers never cease to make allusion to the great rebellion as the "late unpleasantness"? This expression is a travesty on that which is so full of sorrowful recollections, a period in which heroism and noble sacrifices were given and made for a great cause, a great tragedy of tears and blood, so terrible in all its frightful meaning that hearts must grow sad and eyes become dim at the memory of the four long years of bloodshed. Four long years which left behind so many graves, so many broken hearts and desolate homes. Then why speak of anything so sad, so terrible and serious as the "late unpleasantness"? Is it because the light utterances of a distinguished person are valued so highly that all he says is accepted without question and passes for the right?

Personal.

FREE.—64-page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

June 4, 1896—tf

Your Cough,

like a dog's bark, is a sign that there is something foreign around which shouldn't be there. You can quiet the noise, but the danger may be there just the same. SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil is not a cough specific; it does not merely allay the symptoms but it does give such strength to the body that it is able to throw off the disease.

You know the old proverb of "the ounce of prevention?" Don't neglect your cough. A book which will tell you more on the subject sent free on request.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. Put up in 50 cts. and $1.00 sizes.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be
The place where, in eighteen ninety-three
That white world-wonder of arch and dome
Should shadow the nations, poly-chrome....
Here at the Fair was the prize conferred
On Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred.
Chicago-like, they a record show,
Since they started—50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the record:

50 Years of Cures.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

F. R. Rose respectfully informs the public that his office is fully equipped and ready to transact a general

Insurance Business.

The following reliable Companies are represented in this section by F. R. Rose:

The Delaware,	Philadelphia,	Fire.
" Norwich Union,	England,	"
" St. Pauls,	Minnesota,	"
" Niagara,	New York,	"
" British America,	Canada,	"
" Phœnix Mutual,	Hartford,	Life.

The Employer's Liability, London, Accident.

These are all reliable companies, in the selection of which F. R. Rose was aided by an insurance man of ability and long experience. Thanking those who have already entrusted F. R. Rose with their business, and those who have promised him a share of it later, F. R. Rose respectfully solicits from the people of this community and section a continuance of the same kindness, confidence and patronage in his present business, which, in past years, they so liberally extended to him in the Mercantile line.

Respectfully,

F. R. ROSE.

September 1, 1896

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine
Prof. W. H. Pecke, one of the most noted specialists of Epilepsy, Fits, etc., has made a discovery of a remedy that cures in the worst cases. He has found it necessary to publish a book of 32 pages, which he sends free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

A DAY'S PLEASURE MARRED.

At the Flat River Association of the Baptist Church held at Stovall, Granville county, August 12th, a young lady had such a severe Headache that she was compelled to go to bed. A friend gave her a dose of

Stedman's Head-Easy,

and in less than thirty minutes she had entirely recovered and was as gay and happy as ever.

STEDMAN'S HEAD-EASY CURES HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA TRADE MARK

HEAD-ACHE NEURALGIA.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED BY IT.

JOHN P. STEDMAN, Manufacturer. OXFORD, N. C.

10, 15 and 35 cents a Bottle at All Drug Stores.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD.
A $5.00 SHOE FOR $3.00.

It is stylish,

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 1, 1896

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SEWALL, of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

THEY WILL BE ELECTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CYRUS B. WATSON,
of Forsyth.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
THOMAS W. MASON,
of Northampton.

SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.

FOR STATE AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY,
of Burke
GEO. H. BROWN,
of Beaufort.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A New Store.
F. M. Simmons—Libel Notice.
J. B. Troy—Executor's Notice.
Elmira Cotton Mills Co.—Boiler for Sale.
Border Exposition of the Carolinas, Maxton, N. C.

Mr. Elijah Shephard is having an arte sian well bored on his premises.

Telephone communication has been greatly disturbed by the storm, many of the wires having been blown down.

The city has been practically cut off from all telegraphic communication since yesterday evening. This afternoon, however, the instruments are again beginning to tick.

There are twelve men in the Richmond county jail awaiting trial for murder. The special term ordered by the Governor conflicted with the last week of the present term, and has been cancelled.

Baltimore is the Base Ball champion again this year. Monday the last game of the National League series was played. Baltimore leads the teams with Cleveland second. These two teams will now play the Temple cup series.

Let the law abiding citizens of Fayetteville and Cumberland read carefully the important communication elsewhere signed X. Let this matter be sifted to the bottom, and the person or persons responsible be held to the strictest accountability, for a perversion of the election laws by those in authority strikes at the root of free government.

Draughon's Business College (Fayetteville Branch) is now open in the room adjoining the Baptist printing office. Prof. Rishton will be glad to hear from any young persons, of either sex, who desire to secure a thorough business education on very favorable conditions. Night sessions at half-rates for those who are engaged during the day.

To Practice Law.

Messrs. Chas. Winburn and E. S. Smith, of this county, have been granted license to practice law by the Supreme Court.

Died.

Mr. Alfred F. Hobbs died Saturday morning at his residence on Harrington Hill. The deceased, who was in his 75th year, followed the trade of a wheelwright until his age compelled him to give it up.

Choked to Death.

Early Thursday morning the 7 months' old child of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Bennett, of 71st, was strangled to death. The little one swallowed some object which lodged in the throat, and, before assistance could be rendered, expired.

Fire in Lillington.

On the night of the 23rd the people of Lillington were aroused by the cry of fire and issued from their homes to find the residence of William Turner enveloped in flames. The fire was past control and the building was soon destroyed.

Governor-Elect Johnston.

Governor Elect Jos. F. Johnston, of Alabama, a North Carolina boy, has promised Judge McEachern to deliver a speech at Red Springs or Fayetteville during the campaign. We would suggest that the State Committee invite him to make a number of speeches in the State.

Death in Cedar Creek.

Mrs. A. J. McDonald died at her home in Cedar Creek Tuesday. The funeral took place Wednesday and was attended by a large number of sorrowing friends and relatives. To the bereaved husband, Mr. Amos McDonald, and his children we extend our heartiest sympathy.

Who is To Blame?

We hear complaints from all sides of mail matter intended for this place, passing through, and therefore not reaching its destination until the returning train. This is true of the North and South bound trains alike. It is a great inconvenience, especially to the merchants who receive orders to be shipped by the returning train.

Stands Bond for the Woman Who Tried to Kill Him.

Sophie Kelly, who shot and almost fatally wounded her husband, Robt. Kelly, in 71st several weeks ago, has been admitted to bail. Robert, who has seemingly recovered from wounds that would have killed an ordinary individual, appeared Thursday and went on his wife's bond for her appearance at the next term of court.

The Storm at Manchester.

Reports from Manchester state that the storm raged with great fiereeness at that place. The belfry of the Manchester Cotton Mill was blown off, a house near by was totally wrecked and considerable other damage was done.

Bicycle Racing for the Fair.

A movement is on foot among the bicyclists to raise enough money to build a bicycle track at the Fair Grounds. The Fair directors have agreed to give substantial prizes in the event that the movement is successful.

It should be little trouble with our great bicycle population to raise the amount required, say one hundred dollars.

An Exciting Fox Chase.

Early Tuesday morning the occupants of Mr. Pearce's home at Bordeaux were treated to a most exciting fox chase. Mr. J. W. Ingold was fox hunting in that neighborhood, when his hounds jumped a fox, and for an hour or more, this crafty little animal set the dogs a lively pace around the yard. The whole of the race was in full view of the house, and finally the fox was captured almost at the front door.

A Reckless Scamp.

Monday night some one shot through one of the windows of Kinlaw's Boarding House on Gillespie street The window is in a sitting room on the ground floor and faces the street. As there was no one in the room at the time, it is hard to ascribe a motive for the deed. Mr. Kinlaw rushed out as soon as the shot was fired, but saw no one in sight. He reported the case to the police, and retired for the second time, to sleep undisturbed.

To Sanctify New York.

A big sanctification meeting is in progress at Salem, in Flea Hill township, Monday night a Miss Perry, a southern woman, but from what state we could not learn, appeared unexpectedly, and delivered what the sanctificationists present describe as a "powerful and eloquent discourse." She left at night for New York where she will attempt to spread the sanctification doctrine.

The First Saturday.

One of the four Saturdays on which the law says new registration shall be made has passed. From what we can learn from the country precincts the registration was surprisingly heavy throughout the county. In Cross Creek nearly one third (or 473,) of the voting population registered Saturday.

In Precinct No. 1, 105 registered.
In Precinct No. 2, 97.
In Precinct No. 3, 121.
In Precinct No. 4, 150.

The Arsenal Project.

The Washington correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger says that "Senator Butler will make a stiff fight for the passage of the bill for the rebuilding of the old arsenal at Fayetteville, when congress convenes, likewise for the building and equipment of a branch of the national soldier's home at Southern Pines, in Moore county."

Fayetteville and in fact the whole State should exert every effort in behalf of this great project. There is no sense in saying that it cannot be a success. Much more difficult things have been accomplished with a little hard work.

Dog and 'Possum Burned to Death.

Tuesday night a week ago Richard McNeill a Harnett county farmer went to his crib to catch a 'possum which his dog had treed there. He stuck a pine torch which he had with him in a crevice of the crib and crawled under. He was almost on the 'possum when he discovered that the building was on fire, and he made a hasty retreat. The dog and 'possum refused to come out and both were burned to death. Mr. McNeill's loss in corn, etc., was considerable, but he says that is nothing compared to the loss of his dog, "the finest 'possumer in all the county."

Can We Have It.

A movement is on foot which if successful will give Fayetteville the finest band in the South. It is that if any sort of employment can be obtained for ten men, all first-class musicians from abroad, a band will be organized here, composed of these ten men and the former members of the home Band which made such splendid music two years ago, and was composed of musicians whose talents gained it a State reputation.

Mr. Remsberg is pushing the scheme, which he says is in vogue in all the small northern cities.

Campbellton Democrats.

Hurrah for the Campbellton Democrats, the Campbellton Band and "Zeb. Vance."

Promptly at 8 o'clock Friday night old "Zeb" boomed forth a weighty salute in honor of the dawning of a new (old) Democracy. It was answered by the shouts of a large crowd that had gathered around the flag pole at the forks of the road in Campbellton, to hear speeches from several local politicians.

H. L. Cook, Esq., and Messrs. H. I. McDuffie and S. W. Tillinghast made short but ringing speeches and were cheered to the echo, while the Campbellton Band added to the enthusiasm by playing Dixie and other popular airs.

Mr. Burbank's California Letter.

Attention is called to the very interesting letter of our old friend, Mr. Wm. F. Burbank, giving an account of the political situation in California. The letter is important because one of the many falsehoods which the goldbug press is circulating is that there is now no chance of Bryan's carrying California.

Mr. Burbank will be remembered as the able editor of the Winston Sentinel for several years prior to Mr. Whitaker's taking charge. He served with great credit to himself as President of the North Carolina Press Association at its Morganton meeting in 1894. Shortly afterwards he removed to Los Angeles, California, where he has large possessions. He owns and edits a large daily paper in that city, and, we believe, still owns the Winston Sentinel. He is a gentleman and a scholar as well as a man of wealth, and the OBSERVER is glad to hear from him.

"Next November, on Election Day."

We have received from our young friend, an old Fayetteville boy, Mr. B. W. Robinson, of De Funiac Springs, Florida, of the firm of Louis D. Robinson & Bro., of that place, a campaign song entitled "Next November, on Election Day," to which we ask the attention of campaign clubs and of dealers. The music and words are by Mr. Louis D. Robinson, and it is gotten up in the best style of sheet music.

Here is the publishers' notice:

Grand Campaign Song. "Next November, on Election Day." The Latest and Best Democratic Success! Price 10 cents per Copy. Rate to Clubs $8.00 per hundred copies. Special discount to Music Dealers Address L. D. Robinson & Bro., De Funiac Springs, Florida.

Col. Julian S. Carr.

We print elsewhere the handsome letter written by Chairman Manly to Col. Julian S. Carr, thanking him for his splendid conduct, as Chairman of the Escort, of Mr. Bryan's tour through North Carolina.

Col. Carr deserves all the praise that can be bestowed upon him for this and many other faithful services to the Democratic party. Nothing could exceed the modesty with which he exercised his important trust on this occasion, nor the unselfish thoughtfulness with which he advanced others whose position put them less in the public eye.

It is said that, besides his other large contributions to the campaign fund, Col. Carr paid two thirds of the cost of the Bryan special train.

Death of Mrs. Roberts.

Mrs. Jerry Roberts died at 5 o'clock Monday morning, at her home on Harrington Hill. The sorrow of many old friends on learning of Mrs. Roberts's death will be tempered by the feeling that she has been relieved of a life which has been more of a burden than a pleasure to her. As we said in speaking of her illness in Saturday's issue, Mrs. Roberts was born and raised in affluence. She was Olivia, daughter of the late Constant Johnson, of the old time wealthy firm of Hall & Johnson. Her father's residence was that which Col. Starr improved and now owns on Haymount. About 1854, she married her late husband, who was a prosperous merchant and boat owner up to the breaking out of the war.

Tuesday's Blow.

The wind travelled through this city yesterday afternoon at a terrific rate, some say as high as 80 miles an hour. Notwithstanding the almost eyelonic force no great damage was done. Beyond some slight damage to the smoke stacks of the Bucket Factory, and the blowing down of Mrs. Worth's stable on Haymount, no buildings were damaged. Included in the large number of trees that were torn up by the roots, was the large China berry tree that stood in front of Mr. Marsh's office on the corner of the Market Square. Dr. Marsh used this tree as a hitching post and yesterday evening the horse was tied there up to a few minutes before the crash (which would have instantly killed the animal) came.

Where You Register.

On account of a new division of voting precincts, an entire new registration is required. Every person who intends to vote should register as early as possible. Saturday was the first day of registration. The following are the places where the voters of the different precincts of Cross Creeek will have to register:

First Precinct—Opposite Smith's Old Mill on Kennedy St.—Under the mulberry trees.

Second Precinct—Mary Holliday's shop—corner of Wilmington Road and Russell street.

Third Precinct—Beckie Oates's—corner of Hay and Robinson streets.

Fourth Precinct—Tom Broadfoot's Store on Moore street.

In the Heart of New England.

Friday Mr. Bryan spoke to large crowds in Springfield and Worcester, Massachusetts, and last night at Boston to what he declares to be the largest crowd he has yet addressed. The police estimated it at at least 75,000.

At Springfield, Mr. Bryan paid a deserved tribute to the Springfield Republican, which has never descended to the substitution of abuse for argument.

It may be that there is no chance of carrying an Eastern State, but it looks mightily as if the masses there are for the People's Tribune—and the "masses," when united, number 100 to 1 of the "classes." But, in any event, Mr. Bryan is helping the Democratic candidates for Congress in those States, and, as he says, the Presidency is not worth much without a sympathetic Congress.

The Fair.

President Watson of the Cumberland County Agricultural Association informs us that, at a meeting of his executive committee Wednesday, it was resolved that if the citizens of the town will guarantee a contribution of $250, the Association will get up a racing programme of $1,000. With the proviso, however, that this action be taken within a week from this day, because the racing men are now making up their circuit for the season. Fayetteville is included by them, tentatively, among the great racing points in the South, and it is most important that we do not forfeit our opportunity.

Mr. Geo. Burns, of the committee appointed for the purpose, will call upon our citizens. Let us bestir ourselves, The Fair is of the greatest importance to Fayetteville. Interest in it must not be allowed to flag.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Big Fire in Wilmington.

Just after the great storm had passed over Wilmington and the sky had commenced to clear up a furious fire broke out on the naval store yards on the west side of the Cape Fear at Wilmington. For a time it was thought that the city itself was doomed, so great was the cloud of sparks that came from across the river. The flames were not entirely subdued until next morning, although the fire was confined to the west side of the river. The loss is estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000. The naval store warehouses of Messrs. D. L. Gore, Murchison & Co. and D. McEachern and a Sweedish vessel were destroyed.

Savannah Wrecked.

The morning N. C. newspapers bring no telegraphic news, the wires having gone down just as the press dispatches were coming in last night. The Charleston News and Courier, of yesterday, however, brings terrible accounts of the damage done in Savannah Tuesday, where a million dollars worth of property was destroyed and seven lives were lost. A cyclone, more severe than the memorable one of 1893, swept Savannah from 11.30 A. M. to 12.15 P. M.—45 minutes. Says the News and Courier's report:

"The storm which has been lurking in the Eastern Gulf for the last two days, swept rapidly across Florida; at 8 o'clock this morning was at Jacksonville, Florida, and without warning burst upon Savannah at 11.30. In half an hour the storm had done its work. The streets were filled with wreckage; hardly a house in the city escaped damage.

"The storm was terrible in its intensity, and but for the shortness of its duration, the entire city would have been completely annihilated. The latest reports indicate that the damage and loss of life will be greater than is yet known. The city is in total darkness to-night, and the streets are impassable even to pedestrians."

The shipping in the harbor was scattered in all directions, and many vessels were wrecked. All telegraph communication is entirely cut off, this report being sent out by train.

Our townsmen, the Messrs. McMillan, are large owners of property in the stricken city, in the heart of the cyclone's path, and much anxiety is felt here as to what, if any, loss they may have suffered. Up to our going to press, telegraphic communication with Savannah is still cut off.

OBITUARY.

DAVID S. MONROE was born in Marion County, South Carolina, July 15th, 1853, and died in Laredo, Texas, August 10th, 1896. He was a locomotive engineer, and for nearly a year he had been running an engine in Mexico, with headquarters in the city of Mexico. His home was in Fayetteville. N. C., where his widow and three children now reside and mourn his death. He was twice married, his first wife was Miss Fannie Atkinson, who died several years ago, leaving one child.

He married Miss Mary Wright, of Fayetteville, N. C., November the 27th, 1889. He left home nearly a year ago to seek employment at his trade, and found it as above stated. He was taken sick in Mexico, but recovered enough to start home, and came on his way as far as Laredo, Texas, where he became too sick to travel, and where he died with typhoid fever, away from family and loved ones.

Deceased was a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

His was a sad death, so far from those he loved, but the sorrow of wife and children at his untimely departure from earth, just as they were anticipating his return home, is touching indeed. How truly may it be said of us all: "In the midst of life, we are in death." Our friends leave us in health, and never return. After weary months of waiting, how sad the thought, they will never come again.

But there is a brighter and better world beyond, and let us hope that the disappointed husband and wife, and little children may all meet in that sunny clime.

Until then may a merciful Father comfort the widow, and care for the orphans of the deceased engineer, and protect the train of their lives from all harm and accident.

L. L. NASH.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Pros., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle, Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

The universal prevalence of scrofula is a fact well known to physicians. The only medicine that has hitherto proved a specific for this dreadful complaint is Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which expels every germ of poison from the blood. You cannot begin to use it too soon.

SILVER OR GOLD.

Better than either is a healthy liver. If the liver is O. K. the man is O. K. His blood is kept pure, his digestion perfect, and he can enjoy life and act intelligently and patiently upon the questions of the day. You all know what to take. You have known it for years. It is Simmons Liver Regulator—

For years you and your fathers have found it of sterling worth, It is and always has been put up only by J. H. Zeilin & Co. Take none but the genuine. It has the Red Z on the front of the wrapper, and nothing else is the same, and nothing so good.

Bryan's Triumphal Tour.

Mr. Bryan had another eventful day Monday speaking in four different States and visiting six. He left Bath in Maine before day and travelled by Lynn, Massachusetts, where he spoke at 7:30 A. M. to "a great crowd." At 10 o'clock, he addressed fifteen thousand people at Providence, Rhode Island. Shortly before noon he reached New Haven where a large crowd had gathered and apologies were offered for the conduct of the Yale students the other day. Mr. Bryan excused them, saying he had been a college boy himself and no doubt these young men were carried away by exuberance of spirits. At New London, Connecticut, he addressed three thousand. He reached New York at 5 P. M. and left there at 6 for Patterson and Newark, where he spoke to large crowds. He concluded his speech at Newark at 9:40 P. M., and returned to New York, Thirty thousand people were gathered to meet him at Newark.

It is plain that he is making a profound impression wherever he goes on the immense crowds who gather to hear him.

Flagrant Violation of the Law.

Correspondence of the Observer.)

The election law of the State, of which we hear so much of late, provides fer *three* Registrars at each voting precinct, viz: One Democrat, one Populists, one Republican. Yet we find in precincts No. 1 and 2 of "Cross Creek," that no attention has been paid to this requirement in making said appointments, and instead two Republicans were appointed in each of said precincts, who in turn elected one of their number chairman, and by so doing turned over the registration to the Republicans in violation of law. Don't you think it about time to find out what "Boss's" hand is in this work, and to take steps to prosecute the appointing power? If we permit such open violation of the law in the beginning, what may we expect in the *final count?* It can't be said that no Populist could be found to fill the places, as I can establish such sham to be false. X.

Condensed Testimony.

Chas B. Hood, Broker and Manufacturer's Agent, Columbus, Ohio, certifies that Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a Cough remedy. J. D. Brown, Prop. St. James Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind., testifies that he was cured of a Cough of two years standing, caused by La Grippe, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B. F. Merrill, Baldwinsville, Mass., says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures. Mrs Hemming, 222 E. 25th St., Chicago, always keeps it at hand and has no fear of Croup, because it instantly relieves. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Thin or gray hair and bald heads, so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by using Hall Hair Renewer.

Are You Tired

All the time? Tkis condition is a sure indication that your blood is not rich and nourishing as it ought to be and as it may be if you will take a few bottles of the great blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands write that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured them of that tired feeling by giving them rich, red blood.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

That Tired Feeling

Makes you seem "all broken up," without life, ambition, energy or appetite. It is often the forerunner of serious illness, or the accompaniment of nervous troubles. It is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is therefore apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

M. McNAIR, President. W. B. HARKER, Sec'y and Treas'r.

Border Exposition of the Carolinas,

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR,

AT MAXTON, N. C.,

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

October 28, 29, 30.

A NEW STORE!

The Cash Grocery.

They have a Nice Assortment of

Fresh Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegetables and Confectionery.

We propose to sell goods at very lowest possible cash prices.

South-East Corner Market Square, next to Dr. McNeill's office.

☞ Call and see us!

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE - FAYETTEVILLE - ICE - COMPANY

Furnish Ice at their new quarters, Welsh Building, Franklin Street, and at Cook's Drug Store, Hay Street.

ICE DELIVERED AT ALL HOURS.

90

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C, in a proceeding by D. Shaw, Administrator, against the heirs of Duncan Shaw, to sell land to pay debts, the following lands of said Duncan Shaw, deceased, will be exposed to sale by public auction for cash, at the Court House door at 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, October 24, 1896, viz:

1st. About 100 acres about 8 to 9 miles west of Fayetteville on the south side of the Chicken Road, known as "the Gass Place."

2nd. About 130 to 140 adjoining, known as "the Baker Land."

3rd. About 11 acres adjoining the lands of McCall and Ray.

The above three tracts are very valuable as farming land.

4th. The undivided fifth interest in about 300 acres on Little Rockfish creek, known as "the Gilbert Shaw Place."

5th. A tract of about 100 acres on Little Rockfish creek, near the Gilbert Shaw place.

DUNCAN SHAW,
Adm'r and Commissioner.

September 21, 1896.

Land Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of Cumberland Superior Court, July Term, 1896, in the case of A. A. Hinton, Administrator of Theophilus Hinton vs. Wm. Byrne, the undersigned Commissioner will expose to public sale at the Court House door in Fayetteville on Saturday, 10th October, 1896, at 12 o'clock M, for cash, a Tract of Land of 180 Acres—more or less—in Beaver Dam Township, Cumberland C.o, N. C., on the East side of Muddy Branch Bay, described fully in a deed from Wm. B. Bullard and wife to said Theophilus Hinton, dated 5th January, 1870, and registered in Bladen county in Book Y, page 404.

R. P. BUXTON,
18th September, 1896. Commissioner.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County made at May Term, 1896, in a cause entitled William McQueen, Administrator et al. vs. John R. Smith, the undersigned Commissioner will on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., sell to the highest bidder for cash, a certain tract of land in Cumberland County, adjoining the lands of Joe Tolar and the lands of the late Neill McQueen, containing about one thousand acres more or less, known as the Jackson place, being the lands upon which the said John R. Smith now resides.

N. A. SINCLAIR,
Sept. 8, 1896—oaw4w Commissioner.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late John Averitt, deceased, late of Cumberland county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 24th day of September, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.

This 24th day of September, 1896.

J. B. TROY, Executor,
with will annexed.

Boiler for Sale.

One first-class Return Tubular Boiler, 70 h. p. used only one year. Good as new and a bargain. Increase of steam plant our cause of sale. Boiler guaranteed, and now insured by the Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance Company.

ELMIRA COTTON MILLS CO.,
Burlington, N. C.

Libel Notice.

Seized at Fayetteville, the 4th District, North Carolina, on the 17th day September, 1896, One Barrel Apple Brandy, about 40 gallons, for violation of Revenue Law. Supposed owner, W. Williams, King's N. C.

Any person claiming interest in said property will file claim before me at my office at Raleigh within thirty days from date of this libel notice, to show cause why said brandy shall not be forfeited to United States.

Given under my hand and seal this the 29th September, 1896.

F. M. SIMMONS,
Collector 4th District North Carolina.

OFFICE CLERK SUPERIOR COURT, }
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1896. }

By virtue of authority conferred on me by Section 5, Chapter 159, Acts of 1895, it is hereby

Ordered, That the Polling-place in Division No. 1, Cross Creek Township, be changed from Clarendon Mills to the Malberry-trees, near the intersection of "Canady" or "A" street with Main or Person street.

It is further Ordered, in accordance with Section 9 of said Chapter 159, that a new Registration be had in the following Townships, to wit: Cross Creek, Rockfish and Flea Hill.

CYRUS MURPHY,
Clerk Superior Court.

School Books! School Books!

A COMPLETE LINE OF ALL THE BOOKS USED IN THE GRADED SCHOOL,

Just received and for sale at Publishers' Prices. Also, a large and well assorted stock

—OF—

SCHOOL SUPPLIES and STATIONERY

—AT—

Moore's New Book and Music Store.

AT PRIME COST!

31-2 CENTS EACH!

Traylor's "Conqueror,"
Smeal's "After Hours,"
Straiton & Storms' "Principe,"
Parsons' "Industria Cubana"—genuine Key West,
Teller's "Mercado,"
Brenaman's "Spanish Plant,"
Menken's "Panatela."

I will close out the above standard brands of Cigars, bought direct from large manufacturers of high repute, at prime cost at retail or wholesale.

September 7, 1896. H. R. HORNE.

J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office:—Green street, opposite OBSERVER Office, on site of old Dr. Benj. Robinson office.

Telephone No. 37.

Aetna Life Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Assets January 1, 1896. - $43,560,073.

H. I. McDUFFIE,
District Manager,
daw-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

After a Lifetime Experience

I offer my services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

I manufacture Buggies and Road Carts, Road Wagons, Timber Wagons, Sling Carts, Dump and Farm Carts.

I use the best of material. Away with cutting and welding Tire. I use Mole's No. 3 Shrinker—16 ton pressure. It does the work like a charm. I also use the No. 2 Champion Drill Press.

My Horse-Shoeing department I have supplied with Heller & Bro.'s latest improved Tools. Hand-made—any weight—Steel Plates for Runners and Trotters, to order.

I have one of the best Farriors in the city. I Shoe Horses all-round for 80c. Setting Tire, 40 cents.

I am Agent for the Monarch Buggy Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and can sell you a Buggy at prices that defy competition.

Why will you pay your money for having your work butchered up when you can get it done properly for less money?

It will be to your advantage to call and see me before carrying your work elsewhere.

Prompt attention paid to orders through the mail.

June 25, '96. C. B. NEWBERRY.

HARD TIMES AND HARDWARE

Attention Farmers and Mechanics!

WE HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY ON CALL:

Nails,	Rope,
Sash,	Bolts,
Blinds,	Screws,
Hinges,	Heating Stoves,
Locks,	Cook Stoves,
Laths,	Firearms,
Hair,	Cutlery,
Lime,	Bicycles,
Moulding,	Screens,
Doors,	Plows,
Hoes,	Rakes,

Weights and Cords, &c.

We Have a Hardware House.

Our Specialties Cover the Hardware Trade.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

E. L. CLARK'S

Headquarters for

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,

9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow St.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

FERTILIZERS.

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.

Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.

Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

Some people may be opposed to the use, and some to the abuse of whiskey, yet its use is often absolutely necessary, especially for medical purposes. In such cases, the pure, unadulterated stuff is wanted—not a doctored, drugged combination—and when the I. W. Harper is used, you get the best results, without any bad effects. Its purity and high standard will be maintained because this firm has an enviable reputation which it means to sustain.

It can be had of

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Lost or Misplaced,

Certificate No. 2223, in the Metropolitan Building and Loan Association for Six Shares of Stock, issued April 5th, 1895. A liberal reward will be paid for same if left at W. C. McDuffie's Drug Store.

COLIN MacRAE.
Sept. 10, 1896—w4t

Sale of Valuable City Property.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made September 5, 1896, I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday, October 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following valuable property, in the City of Fayetteville, N. C., belonging to the estate of M. Faulk, deceased, to wit:

That valuable property on Green street adjoining F. W. Thornton and others, and known as the "Magnolia House;" Five Houses and lots, near the cotton factory pond, sold to M. Faulk by A. A. McKethan, Commissioner, and described in the deed of conveyance; House and Lots on Person street, known as the Hardie House, with two lots on Adam and Kennedy streets; House and Lot on Mumford street, adjoining Kelly and Lilly; House and Lot on Frank Alley, described in a deed from Robert Wooten; House and Lot on Person street, near the Half-way bridge, described in a deed made by Heman R. Hall to said M. Faulk; House and Lot on Moore street, adjoining Evans, and described in a deed made by Dallas Perry to said M. Faulk; House and Lot on Wilmington road, known as the Nathan McAllister lot.

This is valuable city property and offers exceptional inducements to investors.

Terms of sale. One-half Cash, balance on six months credit, title reserved until all the purchase money is paid.

J. H. MARSH,
Administrator and Commissioner.

GEO. M. ROSE, Attorney.
September 11, 1896. d1t-w3t

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!!

At McMillan' Building.

CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE ROGERS CUTLERY, KNIVES, SCISSORS; TINWARE, GALVANIZED WARE; BASKETS; HAMPERS; WILLOW-WARE; CURTAIN SHADES; OIL CLOTH;

HANGING LAMPS,

AND OTHERS THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

D. A. McMILLAN.

ap9-tf

MARBLE AND GRANITE Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

KIMBALL PIANOS and ORGANS

Are Used and Endorsed

—BY—

The World's Greatest Musicians.

☞ For Prices and Liberal Terms, apply to

W. FRANK BLOUNT,
General Representative,
Office—Pemberton's Book and Music Store,
Fayetteville, N. C.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $250,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

ALWAYS FRESH

And of the Best Quality.

are the goods, heavy and fancy groceries

FLOUR, BACON,

HAMS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, TURNIPS, &c.

SEED IRISH POTATOES.

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ED. R. MacKETHAN,

Attorney and Counsellor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. S. HALL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business.

OFFICE:—OBSERVER Building, Green Street

J. H. MARSH M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—

Office N. E. Corner Market Square.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D S

DRS. HUNTER,

DENTISTS

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

April 29, 1880. tf

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS.

Drs. PATTERSON & BETTS,

DENTISTS.

OFFICE OVER Bank of Fayetteville, FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

A. B. WILLIAMS,

COTTON :-: BUYER

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

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What Great Men Have Said About Silver.

Brooklyn Citizen.]

Chairman Kelly, Republican, said in 1879:

"I was the chairman of the committee who reported the original bill (that demonetized silver in 1873) and I aver on my honor that I did not know the fact that it proposed to drop the standard dollar, and did not learn that it had done it for eighteen months after the passage of the bill, when I disputed the fact and was shown the law."

Senator Allison, Republican, said in 1878:

"When the secret history of this bill of 1873 comes to be told it will disclose the fact that the bill as presented to the House of Representatives intended to coin both gold and silver, and intended to place both metals upon the French relation instead of our own, which was the true scientific position in reference to this subject in 1873, but that bill afterwards was doctored."

Alexander Hamilton:

"To annul the use of either of the metals as money is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of the scanty circulation."

Senator William H. Stewart:

"I regret to be called upon to answer the idiotic assertions which are frequently made with regard to the United States becoming the dumping ground for silver. They say, for example, that the speculator would buy silver in China and Japan for 65 cents an ounce, and sell it to our mint for $1.29. Everybody knows that the price of silver always has been, always will be, and from necessity must be, the same in every part of the world, less the difference of exchange."

Dr. Otto Arendt, the famous European economist:

"With respect to the possible candidates, bimetallists, taking McKinley to be a thorough silver man, certainly regard him with much favor. What sad disappointment, however, with the St. Louis convention! It is obvious that the spirit of that convention was inspired by Wall street, while McKinley himself deserted the people's cause and closed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with all-grasping capital. Heaven-high above him, unfettered and unmercenary, rose Bryan, who at once gained the respect and sympathies of bimetallists the world over. If I were an American I would unhesitatingly vote for the people's champion. A free coinage President seems to be a lesser evil than a stock-exchange President, who would walk in Cleveland's footsteps."

William J. Bryan:

"I stand with Jefferson and tell them as he did that the issue of money is the function of the government, and that the government ought not to go out of the banking business, but that the banks ought to go out of the governing business."

President Andrews, of Brown University:

"With free coinage every industry would look up and our prosperity would invite in English capital, just as Japan's prosperity now causes the rush there."

John G. Carlisle said in 1876:

"Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver coined shall keep with the annual increase of population and industry."

James G. Blaine said in 1878:

"I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world."

John Sherman said in 1869:

"The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through the operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without sore distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt and a salaried officer, it means loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster."

Senator John T. Morgan:

"The decree of the republican party at St. Louis, that gold shall be the exclusive money of redemption and the sole legal basis of all contracts public and private, now existing or hereafter to exist, sinks to the hearts of the industrial class, like a roughly sharpened knife. It seeks to impose upon them additional burdens of taxation, to pay unlimited issues of bonds, and as a part of this trouble it proposes to increase the cost of all manufactured goods that these classes are compelled to consume through the re-adoption of the McKinley plan of taxation—these twin blunderers."

Daniel Webster:

"I am certainly of the opinion that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard, or to displace this."

Constitution of the United States:

"No state shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof."

John G. Carlisle:

"The act of 1893 was the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. * * * The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world."

Richard P. Bland:

"The time has come when our 65,000,000 or 75,000,000 of people must act independently. Any limping or stilted standard such as we now have cannot long survive. The last international conference at Brussels developed the fact that there is no probability of any international agreement."

Judge, September 27, 1890:

"The Silver Sun of Prosperity."

"The passage of the republican silver bill established silver on a parity with gold. This raised the value of all the products of labor, and has already been the cause of greatly increased prosperity throughout the west and south."

W. J. Arkell, in Judge, September 27, 1890:

"As law recognized silver as the standard of value, as law again acknowledged gold as a standard, so law again today, by the passing of the silver bill by the congress of 1890, establishes and recognizes silver on a parity with gold. The beneficent results of this enactment cannot well at present be measured. Silver is no longer an exile, but has returned to the society from which it was driven. Its old purchasing power has been resumed and hundreds of millions are added to our resources. England, which heretofore used $1 worth of gold to buy $1 20 of silver, paying it out with a 20 per cent. profit to Hindoostan, China, and the silver receiving nations of the world, will now have to pay $1 for $1. This raises or will raise the value of all the products of labor. The farmer will feel it in the increased price of his crops and the manufacturer in the enhanced value of his wares. The republican party, redeeming its promises with one hand, lifts into the light of the silver sheen the downcast face of the tiller of the soil and casts the same cheery shimmer on all the labor of the land."

W. H. Grenfell, president general council of the Bimetallic League of England:

"If I were a citizen of the United States I should go about with 16 to 1 badges all over me. I believe that if the system were given fair play, the United States is big enough, rich enough and strong enough to maintain the par exchange alone and to settle the ratio for the world."

George Washington:

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence I conjure you, and, believe me, my fellow-citizens, the jealousy of the free people ought to be constantly awake since history and experience prove that foreign influence is the most baneful foe of republican government."

Heir Most, anarchist:

"I am for McKinley and the gold standard."

To which the OBSERVER adds—

Prince Bismarck:

"The United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement."

Important Registration Notice.

In order that there might be no confusion as to the dates for registration, challenging, &c., the Chairmen of the Republican, Populist and Democratic parties held a meeting and entered into an agreement about the matters in question. The agreement is very important and should be read by every voter. It is as follows:

It is agreed by the undersigned that the following is the proper construction of the election law of 1895, Acts '95, chapter 159, and we request the members of our respective parties to follow the same:

1st. In construing sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of said election law.

That all persons are entitled to register on Saturday, September 26th; on Saturday, October 3rd; on Saturday, October 10th; on Saturday, October 17th, and on these days only, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., except as herewith provided—

On Saturday, October 24th, no act shall be done in regard to registration, except the right to challenge, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., any elector whose name may appear on the books.

On Saturday, October 31st, no act shall be done in regard to registration, except to hear and determine all challenges made on October 24th. The hearing shall be had between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. in all precincts except those in incorporated towns and cities, when the hearing shall be had until 9 o'clock p. m.

That any person who comes of age between October 17th and election day, or who is entitled to register by reason of his residence in State or county, being sufficient time required by law, which time ripened after Saturday, October 17, shall be entitled to register on election day and vote, and such persons who offer to register and vote on election day may be challenged and said challenge be heard on election day.

A. E. HOLTON,
Chairman Rep. St. Ex. Com.
HAL. W. AYER,
Chairman P. P. St. Ex. Com.
CLEMENT MANLY,
Chairman Dem. St. Ex. Com

Patriotically Said.

Says the Wilmington Dispatch:

Electoral fusion like everything else meets with some opposition. We can't say that we are specially stuck on such a thing, but in this particular case we think it is a good thing. We would be willing to make almost any kind of a sacrifice, politically speaking, to seat a free silver president and have a free coinage law passed. For then we believe that our past prosperity will gradually come back to us.

Mr. Bryan needs all of the electoral votes that he can get. We don't think he has any to spare. For this reason the union of the silver forces in this State was brought about. If this contract had not been entered into, it was extremely doubtful about Bryan getting the electoral vote in this State. Prejudice should be laid aside and your votes cast where they will count for the "Boy Orator of the Platte." Don't play the game of cutting off your nose to spite your face.

Rail Roads Against the People.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

We learn from the New York Journal that Chairman Jones sent a special messenger to the chairman of the Central Passenger Committee of the Associated Railroads to see if any arrangements had been made to give special rates to to the meeting of the Democratic Clubs to be held in St. Louis on October 3rd, and that the messenger returned stating that none had been made, but that Mr. Donohue to whom he applied read him a lecture and abused the party saying that the Chicago convention had been composed of Communists, and that all who favored the platform were Anarchists and Socialists and ought to be rammed in the sewers and that there was not a patriot among them.

We would like to know if it is the same feeling that influenced our roads in fixing the rates to the Bryan meetings at Greensboro, Rocky Mount and other places.

G.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted at Raleigh, June 25, 1896.

The following is a correct copy of the North Carolina Platform:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party had its birth in Jefferson's great contest against the centralization of the powers of the Federal Government, and in behalf of the strict construction of the Federal Constitution embodied in the Tenth Amendment thereto, in which all powers not delegated to it were expressly reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; and

Whereas, The Republican party has ever been a party of centralization:

Resolved, That we appeal to the people to observe this fundamental difference between the Democratic party and its traditional enemy in respect to the powers of the central Government; That the Constitution recognizes gold and silver as the primary or redemption money of these States; and, That, in the words of the Democratic national platform of 1884, "we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss."

We favor, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold without discrimination against either, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1; and we condemn the system which in time of peace, with millions of silver bullion lying in the treasury, has forced the Government within two years to issue nearly $212,000,000 in bonds. We condemn the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in following the Republican precedent of paying the obligations of the Government in gold, which were specifically made payable in coin.

We hereby instruct our delegates to the National convention, both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit, unflinchingly and at all hazzards, for the restoration of silver, and otherwise to act in obedience to the letter and spirit of the principles herein enunciated. We further instruct our delegates, State and district, to use all their efforts to abrogate the two-thirds rule, if necessary to secure the nomination of a candidate in complete, in hearty and in known accord with the principles herein enunciated by us.

We warn the people against the threatened combined evils of the gold standard and the McKinley tariff. These twin monsters go hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people, and concentrating all wealth and power in the hands of the few.

We denounce the McKinley tariff and all other forms of protective tariff legislation, and favor a constitutional tariff for revenue only.

We favor the repeal of the unconstitutional tax of ten per cent. on State banks of issue.

We declare ourselves in favor of a graduated income tax in order that wealth may bear its due proportion of the burden of supporting the Government, and we favor an immediate amendment of the constitution of the United States, authorizing its levy and collection in express terms, leaving nothing for judicial construction.

We are unalterably opposed to all legislation by which monopolies and trusts are created and fostered. We insist upon the faithful execution of the existing laws against the same and upon such further legislation as may be necessary for their suppression.

STATE AFFAIRS.

We point with pride to the economic and stainless administration of the State Government whenever Democracy has been in power.

We favor the enactment of such an election law as will secure the purity of the ballot.

We favor the continuance of the system of education established by the Democratic party and pledge ourselves to its increased efficiency as the condition of the people and public revenues may justify.

We favor the prompt, just and impartial administration of the criminal law of the State, and we point with pride to the fact that a Democratic Legislature first enacted a law against lynching and that the faithful execution of the same has virtually suppressed that crime.

We cordially invite all men, regardless of former political associations, to unite with us in a fight to the finish for free silver, for lower taxes, for higher prices for agricultural products and labor, for the economical administration of the Government and for the freedom and individual sovereignty of the American citizen.

We declare our belief that the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of North Carolina depend on the defeat of the Republican State ticket in the coming election.

Beware Of Mercury!

Mr. Henry Roth, of 1848 South 9th Street, St. Louis, was given the usual mercurial treatment for contagious blood poison. He was twice pronounced cured, but the disease returned each time, he was seized with rheumatic pains, and red lumps and sores covered his body.

"I was in a horrible fix" he says, "and the more treatment I received, the worse I seemed to get. A New York specialist said he could cure me, but his treatment did me no good whatever. I was stiff and full of pains, my left arm was useless so that I was unable to do even the lightest work. This was my condition when I began to take S. S. S., and a few bottles convinced me that I was being benefitted. I continued the medicine, and one dozen bottles cured me sound and well. My system was under the effects of mercury, and I would soon have been a complete wreck but for S. S. S."

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Mr. L. T. Collier, Kosciusko, Miss., says: "My bowels would act from eight to twenty times a day, of a bloody, mucous character. On the left side of my lower bowels was a gathering of the size of a dollar, that gave me much pain. No food would not digest, and my kidneys were very badly out of order. I was treated by the best physicians, and they said I could live but a short while. I then commenced using Royal Germetuer. In three weeks I could eat anything, and do as much work as ever. I continued the Germetuer, and can testify that I am entirely cured, and that Germetuer did me work."

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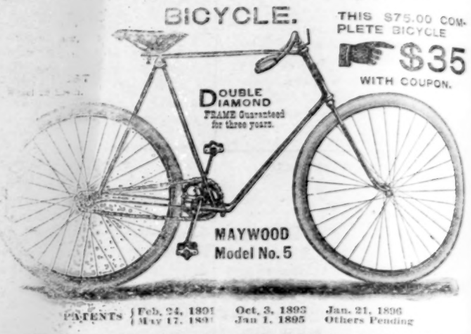
Indestructible "Maywood" BICYCLE.

THIS $75.00 COMPLETE BICYCLE $35 WITH COUPON.



PATENTS { Feb. 24, 1891 / May 17, 1892 } Oct. 3, 1893 / Jan 1, 1895 — Jan. 21, 1896 / Others Pending

The "Maywood" is the strongest and most durable bicycle ever made. Adapted for all kinds of roads, and light. Made of material that is solid, tough and wiry; simple in construction; easily taken apart and put together; has few parts; is of such wiry construction that its parts will bend, but not break even in an accident; no hollow tubing to crush in at every contact; a frame that cannot be broken down so simple that its adjusting parts serve as its connecting parts; a piece of emergency replace of a dozen parts; always ready to give reliable and rapid transportation. Improved double diamond, guaranteed for three years. Made of best cold roll steel, seamless tubing (toughest and strongest metal for its weight known); joined together with solid malleable bronze fittings in such a manner that it is impossible to break or mar any part of it. Lacks a myriad of novelty, simplicity and durability; the greatest combination of ingenuity in cycle mechanism known, to build a frame without brazen joints and tubes that will not continually break and fracture at brazen joints, and tubes when they are found in unable repaired. WHEELS—28-inch; warranted wood rims, piano wire tangent spokes and drop nipples. HUBS—Large barrel pattern, "Arlington" Ball Bearing, or the Weight Quick Repair, or some other first-class pneumatic tire. BEARINGS—Ball bearings to every part, including wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals. CUPS AND CONES—Best quality tool steel, carefully tempered and hardened. CHAINS—High grade best steel, 1/2 pitch, 1/4 inch roller, rear adjustment. CRANKS—Our celebrated one-piece crank, protected by patents; no cotter pins. REACH—Shortest, 28 inches; longest, 37 inches. GEARING—72. FRONT FORK—Indestructible; fork crown made from gun-barrel steel. HANDLE BARS—Reversible and adjustable; easily adjusted to any position desired. SADDLE—Cushioned, most comfortable ordered. SADDLE—P. & F., Gilliam, or some other first-class make. PEDALS—Rubber or rubber; full ball bearing. FINISH—Enameled in black, with all bright parts nickel plated. Each Bicycle complete with tool bag, pump, wrench and oiler. Weight, according to tires, pedals, saddles, etc., 25 to 30 pounds.

$35 is our Special Wholesale Price. Never before sold for less. To quickly introduce the "Maywood" Bicycle, we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a first-class wheel at the low wholesale price ever offered. On receipt of $35.00 and coupon we will ship to anyone the above Bicycle, securely crated, and guarantee safe delivery. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. We will ship C. O. D. with privilege of examination, for $36.00 and coupon provided $5.00 is sent with order as a guarantee of good faith. A written binding warranty with each Bicycle. This is a chance of a lifetime and you cannot afford to let the opportunity pass. Address all orders to

CASH BUYERS' UNION,
163 West Van Buren Street, Box 1553 CHICAGO, ILL.

Coupon No. 1553 GOOD FOR $5.00 IF SENT WITH ORDER FOR No. 5 Maywood ...Bicycle...

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect August 23d, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 daily.
Leave Wilmington,	7:35 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10.45 "
Leave Fayetteville,	11:05 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:15 "
Leave Sanford,	12:40 p m
Leave Climax,	2:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:08 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	4:02 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:32 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:12 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:3 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:09 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:37 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:35 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:45 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:45 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:15 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:33 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:10 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:4 5 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:00 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:10 "
Leave Maxton,	6:15 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:30 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunda
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. AND BRANCHES AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon	11 53	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	
Leave Tarboro	12 20		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson	2 03	11 03	
Leav Selma	2 53		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 55	
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	
	12:40 p m		

	No. 47 Daily
	P. M.
Leave Wilson	2 08
Leave Goldboro	2 55
Leave Magnolia	4 02
Ar. Wilmington	5 30
	P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
	A. M.
Leave Florence	8 15
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55
Leave Selma	12 32
Arrive Wilson	1 20
Leave Tarboro	2 48
	P. M.

	No. 48 Daily
	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington	9 20
Leave Magnolia	10 56
Leave Goldsboro	12 05
Arrive Wilson	1 00
	P. M.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	
Leave Selma	12 32	
Arrive Wilson	1 20	11 18
Leave Tarboro	2 48	
	P. M.	

	No. 48 Daily
	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington	9 20
Leave Magnolia	10 56
Leave Goldsboro	12 05
Arrive Wilson	1 00
	P. M.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson	1 30	11 20
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Tarboro	2 48	
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Weldon	3 48	12 54
	P. M.	A. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrives Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M, Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 A M Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:5 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M. Returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Wash